TION SALES.
POMEROY & CO.
SALE OF FURS
AUCTION,
, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock
& 86 Randolph-st.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
ankrupt Sale,
72 RANDOLPH-ST.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY'S SALE,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.
Second-hand Furniture,
OR & HARRISON.
Dec. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Toys, Dolls, &c.,
YLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.
Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock
E FURS!
SOLD AT RETAIL.
Oil Paintings
AUCTION,
LOGUE SALE.
Dec. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
DRY GOODS SALE,
P. GORE & CO.,
70 Wabash-av.
GOODS.
Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
STOM-MADE CLOTHING,
Dec. 17, at 9½ a. m.
SHOES,
RUBBERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
IONEERS,
ISHED 1856.)
17 Randolph-st.,
DAY GOODS.
MED PLEDGES
K LOAN OFFICE,
BUFFALO OVERS, RUB-
E GAUNTLETS, &c.,
S, HARNESS, &c.,
DS, CLOTHING, FUR-
ING GOODS, &c.,
OLD FURNITURE
eral Merchandise,
RUSH, SON & CO.
TORY CLOSING SALE
PAINTINGS
East Randolph-st.,
HODGES & CO.,
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1873. NUMBER 117.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Offer to-day additional and extraordinary bargains in Furs, in Coney, Squirrel, Black Marten, and Mink Sets.

We also again largely reduce many lines of Fine Dress Goods, Camel's Hair Cloths and other Fabrics, both seasonable and desirable. Rich Silks at half their value, to close.

Our entire stock of elegant Velvet, Cashmere, Silk, and Camel's Hair Costumes and Polonaise, Real India Shawls, plain and filled centres, at such low prices as to tempt purchase at sight. Attractive articles in Fine Laces and Embroideries.

Bargains in Sashes and Sash Ribbons, and a stock of Fancy Goods of all kinds, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from usual prices.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Merchants' National Bank

Has removed from the Chamber of Commerce to

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK'S BUILDING,

Northwest Corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

C. B. BLAIR, President.
JOHN DE KOVEN, Cashier.

CHARM BELLS.

CHARM BELLS.

A limited number of these mementoes of the Chicago Fire, made from the metal of the Chicago Court House Bell, are offered for sale by the Proprietors, for the adornment of Christmas Trees, and the Holiday Trade in general. For sale at GILES, BRO. & CO.'S, 266 and 268 Wabash-av., Chicago.

$1.25 per Dozen. $12.00 per Gross.
H. S. EVERHART & CO.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN KRANZ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CONFECTIONER,
80 State-st.,

Keeps the largest assortment of all kinds of Confectionery. Also Christmas Tree Ornaments. Sunday-Schools and Fairs supplied at Wholesale Prices.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

We should be pleased to give estimates for

BLANK BOOKS & PRINTING

Of the New Year. Can deliver promptly if ordered at once.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

500 BUFFALO ROBES,

SPLIT WHOLE, PAINTED.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 MADISON-ST.

Bids Invited

For one week from date, for wooden building, as it stands, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., to be removed. Send offers to Room 8 Nixon's Building, where key may be found, if desired.

FINANCIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

W. H. DuBELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remittances in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

There will be a special meeting of Apollo Lodge, 642, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Bro. David Taylor, of Apollo Lodge, deceased. A full attendance is desired. By order W. M. EDWIN GREEN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

A regular meeting of Ashlar Lodge, A. F. and A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., this evening at 7½ o'clock, sharp. Business of importance will be transacted, and work on the Third Degree. By order W. M. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Asylum (American Express Building), Monroe-st. Business and work on R. C. Order. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Union Park Cong'l Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held in the Church THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the Treasurer's report read. A full attendance is desired.
A. C. THOMAS, Clerk.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Increased Taxation Discussed at Length in the House.

Secretary Richardson's Letter to Chairman Dawes on the Subject.

Mr. Dawes Is Appalled at the Constant Increase of the Estimates.

A Resolution Looking to a General Cutting Down Adopted.

A New Bill Fixing Salaries at $5,500 and Actual Traveling Expenses.

House Bill Introduced to Tax Incomes of Over $3,000.

An Attempt to Rush the Bankruptcy Repeal Bill Through the House.

The Bill Said to Be in the Interest of Jay Cooke & Co. and Other Large Firms.

Over Three Hundred New Bills Introduced in the House.

The Lincoln County, Neb., Pacific Railroad Tax Sustained by the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN AVALANCHE OF BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The session of the House opened to-day with the introduction of something less than 500 bills and joint resolutions, the reference of which, without discussion, occupied just two hours. When the avalanche was finally stayed, Tremain, of New York, arose and submitted a

BILL TO REPEAL THE BANKRUPT LAW

without reservation, moving that the rules be suspended, and the bill be at once passed without discussion. On making this motion, Tremain proceeded to deliver an argument in favor of the bill, when Judge Wilson, of Indiana, interposed a spirited objection unless the opposition to the bill were also permitted to speak. Tremain was loth to grant this, but he could not go on under Wilson's objection, and was compelled finally to consent that the bill should be set for special order to-morrow, to be discussed two hours, and then be voted on. The bill is almost identical in words, and is precisely the same in substance, as that which was prepared by William E. Chandler, Jay Cooke's attorney, and given by him to several members of the House, with the request that they introduce it. Two copies of this bill were introduced in the House by two gentlemen who do not intend to support it, and who introduced it mainly as a personal favor to Chandler, without having first examined it. It was also brought forward in the Senate by Conkling. The bill provides not only for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, but also contains provisions by which parties situated as are Jay Cooke & Co, can have the proceedings against them stayed by securing the consent of a majority of their creditors. It is drawn with much verbiage, so that the true meaning of its provisions may not be apparent at first glance, and so they seem to be directly the contrary of what they really are. The Committee on the Judiciary, from which this bill purported to come, were not united on it, Messrs. Wilson, of Indiana, Poland, of Vermont, White, of Alabama, and Frye, of Maine, opposing it, while Messrs. Tremain, Cessna, of Pennsylvania, Ward, of Illinois, Eldridge, of Wisconsin, Potter, of New York, and Jewett, of Ohio, were in favor of it. Butler, the Chairman, refused to vote one way or the other, and to-day managed to keep out of the discussion, and only aided Tremain by suggesting points in the Parliamentary management of the effort to force the bill through the House. The attempt to pass it without discussion is regarded as an outrage without justification. When Tremain made his motion he did so with the remark that he was instructed by the Judiciary Committee to do so. This gave it, of course, great weight, as the natural inference would at once be that the Committee, composed in part of some of the ablest and purest men we have had, after a careful examination, agreed that it was a measure of such singular merit that it could be very properly pushed through under whip and spur. Both Poland and Wilson, however, indignantly and pointedly denied that Tremain had authority to make such a motion, his authority being merely to move the suspension of the rules, that it might be considered at once.

WHY THE BILL IS PUSHED.

The point is, that if the trial of Jay Cooke & Co. is proceeded with, revelations will be made damaging in the extreme to the characters of members of Congress, government officials, and public men generally. To stop proceedings which could not but prove disastrous to so many hitherto unsuspected men, there will be no effort spared. The movement to-day was a step in the way of sealing-up bad records. If Jay Cooke & Co. have not the money to secure the assignment of a majority of the claims against the firm, they have, in the implicated public men, allies who will see to it that the necessary means are forthcoming. Mr. Tremain starts out badly as a Congressman, when almost his first act is one which would be expected from a paid attorney intended to cover up frauds and corruptions, and to give thieves a longer leave of liberty to prey upon the country. It was a bold effort, and was boldly played, but it was handsomely met and checked. To-morrow two hours will be given in which to discuss it, and some frank, free talk is looked for. There is no doubt as to the position that Ben Butler will take, as it was indicated by his course to-day in prompting Tremain, the latter knowing little or nothing of parliamentary usages. The measure is one of the sort that have always commanded the admiration and support of Butler, and we may look for a ringing speech from him in its defense, unless, indeed, an outburst of indignation at the beginning of the debate should deter him, which is altogether unlikely.

THE PENSION AGENCY AT CHICAGO.

The three Chicago members of Congress and Senators Oglesby and Logan have been kept busy to-day. Early this morning there arrived from the West no less a personage than Mrs. Col. Mulligan, the widow of the lamented soldier who is credited with uttering the patriotic sentiment, "Lay me down and save the flag," as he was being carried mortally wounded from the battle-field. Mrs. Mulligan wants to be appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, vice Blakeley, whose usefulness to the Administration departed when the *Mail* swallowed the *Post*. If the persistent importuning of Congressmen and Senators can accomplish her purpose, Mrs. Mulligan may be counted on as the person who will succeed to the office. Her competitor for the office is said to be the business manager of the Chicago *Evening Journal*.

THE DEBATE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Dawes made his anticipated assault upon the extravagance of the Administration to-day, and found many in the House to back him, Ben Butler being the only one in the House who had the nerve to take up the cudgel in defense of the Administration. The Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations differed on the question as to which had the right to deal with the matter in hand, but on yesterday an amicable understanding was arrived at, which was carried out in the House to-day; and, for effective fighting purposes, they are united and of one mind. Dawes did not seem at first inclined to tell all he knew, but questions from various directions and Ben Butler's speeches developed a great many healthy facts. When he said that he could put the knife into the body of the Administration, and reduce the amount asked for by the heads of Departments by $40,000,000, and still have enough to meet the necessary expenses of the Government, he meant what he said, and he was believed by a large majority of those who heard him. He is in earnest, as are those who are with him; and the members of the staff, who think the people are created solely to furnish them with the means of doing business in a magnificent and lordly way, are in danger of losing their accustomed perquisites. Garfield was prompt in seconding Dawes, and gave evidence of his intention also to do what lays in his power to stop the reckless expenditure of the public money. Butler did not succeed in carrying any considerable number of the Republicans with him; and it is a singular fact that of the twenty-five or thirty voices against the resolution nearly all of them came from the Democratic side.

KELLEY'S RELIEF MEASURE.

The House had a narrow escape from a definite committal to the begging and borrowing scheme which Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced. The motion to adjurn which was made pending the vote on Kelley's resolution, was carried by a majority of only four votes. If he had introduced his measure at an earlier hour it would doubtless have passed. The Western Congressmen are almost all in favor of increasing the currency.

THE PINCHBACK CASE.

Morton reported in the Senate to-day, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that they were equally divided on the Pinchback case, and the Committee was thereupon discharged from its further consideration. Sumner, who is a member of the Committee, states to-night that if he had been at the meeting he would have voted in favor of giving the seat to Dr. McMillan, who holds the McEnery certificate. The course which Morton adopted in reporting, under the circumstances, is not favorably regarded. After the matter had been taken out of the hands of the Committee, Morton moved that Pinchback be admitted to a seat on the ground that he had a prima facie right to it, which he did on his own responsibility, of course. The question will doubtless come up to-morrow for discussion, as it is one of high privilege, and will be continued from day to day till it is disposed of. If it is not decided before the holidays it will be uncertain when it can be settled, as there will be less chance for the majority to force a vote after the recess than now. The Republicans who hold that the Kellogg Government is legal, claim that Pinchback's case is similar to that of Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, who was admitted two years ago to the seat on a prima facie case, to hold it while the contest was going on; but the Democrats, with a few Republicans, differ from that view.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate had an executive session which lasted three hours to-day. The nomination of Williams did not come up, but the entire session was consumed in the discussion of the Shepherd nomination and District affairs generally. No conclusion was arrived at.

GENUINE RETRENCHMENT.

An effort in the way of retrenchment will be made at an early day, which will make trouble with the Federal officials all over the country. The advisability of cutting down the salaries of Government officials, from the highest in the department down through the entire list, comprising Assessors, Collectors,—both of Internal Revenue and Ports,—Postmasters, etc., is under consideration, and will be brought before the House when opportunity offers.

ORGANIZED PLUNDERERS.

The various schemes, such as the trans-continental railway jobs, cotton-tax refunding job, canal, and other jobs which are before Congress this winter, demand in the aggregate $500,000,000.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED SILKS.

Secretary Richardson sent to the Speaker of the House on Saturday, the following letter and accompanying bills, both of which are given in full:

SIR: I inclose herewith a draft of a bill to regulate the duties on imported silk goods, the passage of which it seems to me is urgently demanded at as early a day as practicable, in order that the revenue on silk goods may be fairly collected. The necessity for legislation of the character herein referred to grows out of the fact that under the tariff laws now in force, many goods are named by their commercial designation such as ribbons, mantillas, etc., which under the rulings of the Court and the decisions of the Department, are subject to duty as silk goods only when made entirely of silk, or when bought or sold as silk goods. The consequence is that, in many of these cases, a small medium of cotton has been introduced for the purpose of reducing the duty thereon, and it then becomes a question for the Appraisers to determine whether the goods, notwithstanding the presence of the small portion of cotton, are commercially recognized as silk goods. The settlement of this question leads to interminable difficulties, and to a variance of practice at many of the ports in the United States, and I see no other way out of the dilemma than to make one uniform rate of duty on all textile fabrics which have silk as a component of chief value, except as otherwise specified. I would, therefore, respectfully urge upon Congress to consider the propriety of enacting this bill at as early a date as possible.

The following is a copy of the Secretary's bill. It is entitled "A bill to regulate the duties on imported silk goods."

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 1st day of January next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the proportion of the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter specified, the following rates of duty shall be exacted, viz.: On silk for filling, in skeins or caps, 25 per cent ad valorem; on lastings, mohair-cloth, silk, or other manufacture of cloth, woven or made patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent; all goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise provided for, made of silk or of which silk is the component or chief value, irrespective of the classification thereof for duty or under previous laws 60 per cent; provided that this act shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which have as a component material thereof 25 per cent or over in value of wool or worsted; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A SOCIETY SCANDAL.

Washington society has been much exercised to-day over a cowhiding administered on Saturday evening by Mr. Charles H. Bliss, late City Surveyor, upon his eldest daughter, a young lady about 21 years of age. The offense for which the chastisement was inflicted was the attendance at a dancing academy in company with a young lady friend, without his knowledge or consent. The punishment was administered at the residence of Mr. G. E. M. Bowen, with whose daughter Miss Bliss visited the dancing-school. Awaiting her return at the house of Mr. Bowen, Mr. Bliss demanded to know where she had been, and, upon receiving a frank reply, he struck her a blow with the butt end of a black-snake whip, which he had concealed about his person, and followed it up with several welts with the lash of the cruel weapon. The only witnesses of his cruelty were Mrs. and Miss Bowen, who were too much terrified to aid the poor girl. Bliss withdrew from the Bowen mansion when his virtuous indignation was satisfied. Upon the return home of Mr. Bowen, the latter gentleman, upon being acquainted with the circumstances of the outrage, laid the facts before his neighbors, many of whom favored a visit to the Bliss homestead and the administration of a coat of tar and feathers. Unfortunately for exact justice conservative counsel was listened to, and the people retired to their homes. This morning Bliss was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Bowen, and admitted to bail to await future examination. It is understood Miss Bliss will refuse to appear against her father.

TICE-METERS AGAIN.

Gen. Banning introduced a bill in the House to-day, providing for the repayment to distillers of the amount expended by them in the purchase of tice-meters.

ARREST OF BODY-SNATCHERS.

The arrest to-day of two men named George A. Christian and Charles Green, the latter colored, has led to some remarkable developments. The charge against the prisoners is body-snatching. They were admitted to bail for future examination. In the possession of the man Christian was found a curious diary containing entries of a startling nature. The diary, which is in cool business form, commences with Jan. 1, 1873, and concludes with the 8th inst. It contains a record of the robbery of over fifty graves, and the sale of their contents to medical colleges in all parts of the country. Several physicians residing in and about Washington, are implicated in the transactions of the prisoners. Among the patrons of the firm, according to a letter found on Christian, is a Dr. M. E. Frothingham, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Among the entries in Christian's diary were the following:

Sept. 2.—Went out prospecting this evening, and succeeded in getting the body of Beau Hickman. It was a lovely moonlight night, and everything went off lovely.

Sept. 3.—There was a great hue and cry in all the daily papers to-day, about the grave of Beau Hickman being robbed last night; have not seen any one who seemed to know who did it.

Christian is a young man, and previous to entering upon the business of robbing graves was a student at some of the medical colleges of this city. At the time of his arrest, there was found upon him a certificate of membership in the Young Men's Christian Association.

POSTMASTER AT CINCINNATI.

The name of Gustav Wahle was sent by the President to the Senate to-day for confirmation as Postmaster at Cincinnati.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John L. Pennington, of Alabama, to be Governor of Dakota; Ames M. Brackett, Receiver of Public Moneys at Eau Claire, Wis.; Joseph E. Irish, Register of the Land Office at Eau Claire, Wis.; Hiram Idings, Pension Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.; L. K. Aaker, Register of the Land Office at Alexandria, Minn.; Oscar Whitney, Secretary of Dakota Territory. Postmasters—John C. Conen, Knoxville, Ill.; Sam Bard, Atlanta, Ga.; William T. Guest, Fentonville, Mich.; Charles F. Ricks, Massilon, O. John G. Pool, Collector of Customs for the District of Sandusky, O. Robert W. Hughes, District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. Hiram Silver, Marshal for Dakota, and W. H. Wheeler, Marshal for Montana.

THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Appropriations today allotted the work as follows: Loughridge, Parker, and Hancock are charged with the preparation of the Indian Appropriation bill; O'Neill with the Pension bill; Swann with the Diplomatic and Consular; Starkweather, Fortifications; Marshall, Military Academy; Tyler, Postal Service; Wheeler, Army; and Hale the Navy Appropriation bills respectively. The Deficiency, Sundry Civil, and bill making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government were not assigned, but Chairman Garfield will have charge of the latter.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Union Pacific Railroad against Penniston, Treasurer of Lincoln County, Nebraska, on an appeal from the Circuit Court of that State. Judge Strong delivered the opinion, the Court holding that the taxing power of a State is an attribute of sovereignty that exists independently of the Constitution of the United States, and not derived from that instrument, and that it may be exercised to an unlimited extent on all property, trades, business, and vocations existing or carried on within the boundaries of the State, except so far as has been surrendered to the Federal Government, either expressly or by necessary implication. The Court, therefore, sustains the right of the State of Nebraska to tax the property of the Union Pacific Railroad within the boundaries of the said State. Judge Bradley read a dissenting opinion, holding that the tax was an unlawful interference with the instrumentalities created by the National Government in carrying out the objects and powers conferred on it by the Constitution. If a road may be taxed, it may be seized and sold for non-payment of taxes in part and parcels, and thus the whole purpose of Congress in creating the corporation and establishing the line may be subverted and destroyed. Mr. Field concurred in the opinion with Bradley. Mr. Hunt dissented from the opinion of the Court. Mr. Swayne gave his views in his own way, but concurred in the conclusion reached by the majority of the Court.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Supreme Court to-day adjourned without the transaction of the ordinary business, out of respect to the memory of the late Justice Nelson.

ROBBING LETTERS.

John A. Michner, in charge of the Dead Letter Office, was arrested to-day on a charge of abstracting money from letters. Accused was held to bail in $5,000 for further hearing.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The Senate was in executive session several hours this afternoon on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, and adjourned without confirming it. Some doubts are expressed by several of the Senators as to a favorable result.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Secretary to-day, after the necessary examination, ascertained that the public debt has increased, since the 1st inst., $5,000,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Postmaster-General, in arguing the importance of his postal savings bank scheme, quotes statistics from which he draws the conclusion that the deposits in the savings banks of New York alone are greater than the whole deposits in the savings banks of Great Britain and the whole United Kingdom. The Postmaster-General infers this from the following figures: Deposits in the United Kingdom, $100,000,000; deposits in the New England States, $330,000,000; deposits in New York, $182,000,000. But the real facts are, as shown by experts in the Treasury who have compiled the reports recently received showing the condition of the savings banks in the United States, that but 30 per cent of the deposits above stated in the New England States and State of New York are in reality actual savings deposits, the balance being mercantile deposits, deposited with these savings banks as they would be in any other bank, and drawn from day to day.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

The House Special Committee on Salaries held a meeting this morning, and decided to report a new bill, fixing the future salary of Congressmen at $5,500, with actual traveling expenses.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, invoked the Divine blessing upon the newly-elected President pro tem.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to take steps to provide for a settlement of our foreign difficulties by arbitration. He said that the petition was a response to the resolution of the British House of Commons.

THE PINCHBACK CASE.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that the Committee had considered the contested election case of P. B. S. Pinchback and Gen. McMillen, claiming seats as Senators from Louisiana, asked that the whole matter be referred to the Senate; and it was so ordered. Mr. Morton then introduced a resolution that "the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback are formal, and he is entitled to a seat in the Senate, having a prime facie case," and gave notice that to-morrow, after the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to consider the resolution.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he thought the Senate should have time to examine the facts of the case.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if the Committee on Privileges and Elections had reported the evidence taken in regard to Mr. Pinchback.

Mr. MORTON replied that the Committee had taken no evidence. He had introduced the resolution as a question of right. After debate, Mr. Morton's resolution went over.

SHERMAN'S FINANCE RESOLUTION.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. SHERMAN objected to further debate, and called up the resolution reported by him from the Finance Committee on Wednesday, in regard to the present monetary derangement.

PRINTING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire what changes are necessary in printing and distributing public documents. Referred.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of shipowners touching the Geneva award. The petitioners claimed that during the Rebellion they were engaged in commerce on the high seas, and vessels belonging to them were destroyed by other rebel cruisers than the Alabama and those named by the Geneva Tribunal, and, therefore, they were entitled to part of that award. Referred.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WEST—To provide for the construction of the Fort St. Phillip Canal and its maintenance as a national public highway. It is the bill recommended by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to the United States Senate Committee on Transportation. Referred.

By Mr. CLAYTON—To repeal the tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of bank notes, to take effect Jan. 1, 1874. Referred.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. It was passed with several unimportant amendments.

THE SHERMAN RESOLUTION.

The resolution reported by Mr. Sherman, of the Finance Committee, on Wednesday last, was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) offered as a substitute a resolution, recently introduced by him, directing the Finance Committee to report such measures as would establish free banking, increase the volume of currency $100,000,000, and making the whole currency Government issue. The views of the minority, as reported by Mr. Bayard on Wednesday, were read.

Mr. PRATT addressed the Senate. He did not see how it was practicable to return to specie payment, and favored an elasticity of currency. The voice of the entire West was emphatic that we want more currency. He referred to the high rate of interest, and to the fact that money must be scarce when, for legitimate purposes it commands 12 per cent. The currency should be adjusted to meet the legitimate wants of business, and in such a manner as to look forward steadily to the return of specie payments. He would vote for the resolution reported by the majority, but would do so with the expectation that the Committee would report a plan to increase the volume of currency.

Mr. MORTON said he would like to be heard on this subject, but was not prepared to speak now, and therefore asked that the resolution should go over till to-morrow.

Mr. THURMAN had no doubt that the Committee on Finance was prepared to carry into execution the will of the Senate, but he thought it a difficult proposition to name a day when specie payment should be resumed.

The resolution was laid over.

NATIONAL BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

The bill to authorize the organization of National Banks without circulation was taken up.

Mr. MORTON favored the passage of the bill, and Messrs. MERRIAM and BAYARD opposed it.

Without taking a vote, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

The House proceeded to a call of the States for bills, and a large number were introduced and referred.

By Mr. COX—To protect shipping on the Atlantic from destruction by Eastern gales; also, for the better preservation of the harbors, channels, and lakes.

By Mr. KELLEY—For the issue of convertible bonds, and a reduction of the interest on the funded debt.

By Mr. HARRIS—To put printing-paper, type, etc., on the free-list.

By Mr. BELL—To allow producers to sell leaf tobacco without tax.

By Mr. CALDWELL—For reciprocal free-trade with the Spanish-American possessions.

By Mr. COBURN—Authorizing National Banks to withdraw their bonds in proportion to the reduction of their circulation; also, granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Canby.

By Mr. WILSON—In aid of the execution of the laws in Utah.

By Mr. PACKARD—For the survey of a ship-canal from Lake Michigan for the Wabash River.

By Mr. WARD—A bill to amend the mining laws in the interests of the Government.

By Mr. FORT—A bill repealing the bankrupt law, and a bill for a double-track railroad from Omaha to New York, with branches to Chicago and St. Louis.

By Mr. HURLBUT—A bill to amend the Pension law.

By Mr. MARTIN—A bill providing that newspapers shall circulate in the mails free within the counties of publication and within twenty miles of the office of publication.

By Mr. CLEMENTS—A bill for the relief of Lieut. Thomas Berry.

By Mr. CRUTCHFIELD—For the survey of the Tennessee and Hiawasse Rivers.

By Mr. MAYNARD—For the issue of National currency.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE—For a canal over the Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River.

By Mr. HARRISON—For the relief of the producers of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. CLARK—For the improvement of the Missouri River.

By Mr. BUCKNER—To prescribe the line for the election of Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ORR—To make Sioux City a port of entry.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—To impose a tax on incomes of $3,000 and over; also, to regulate commerce between the States, and to regulate reasonable rates for railroad charges for freight.

By Mr. HOUGHTON—For a trans-continental railroad.

By Mr. NESMETH—To transfer to the War Department the management of Indian affairs.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—To establish a Territorial Government in Pembina.

The total number of bills introduced to-day was over 300.

TAX ON MEDICINES.

Mr. MYERS presented the memorial of over 3,000 druggists and chemists, asking for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicinal preparations, or modification of the law to confine the tax to patent or proprietary medicines. Referred.

JUDICIAL DELINQUENCY.

Mr. HOAR offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report whether the action of the House is required concerning the official conduct of the Judge of the United States Court for the District of Alabama, and especially whether that Judge has held the terms of court required by law, and whether he has continuously and persistently absented himself from the State, and whether his acts and omissions in his office of Judge have been such as in any degree to deprive the people of that State of the benefit of a District Court therein, and to amount to a denial of justice. Adopted.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. TREMAIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law, and moved to suspend the rules to bring the bill before the House. The bill was read. The first section repeals the Bankrupt law and all its amendments. The second provides that, where there are bankruptcy proceedings pending, the majority (in value) of its creditors whose claims have been proven, or are provable, to determine in what manner and on what terms and conditions the estate of the bankrupt shall be administered, and such resolution shall be immediately confirmed by the Court. Further sections arrange the details.

After various propositions and suggestions, the motion was modified so as to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, to devote two hours to its discussion, and then to have a vote taken without dilatory motions. So ordered.

TAXATION.

Mr. DAWES called the attention of the House to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the increase of taxation to the amount of $40,000,000. Mr. Richardson's letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, transmitting the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to give his reasons in writing for an increase in taxation, and why he has selected the articles named in his communication as proper objects for increased taxation, and that he inform the Committee specifically as to the expenditures and condition of the revenue which renders the increase necessary. In the report which, in accordance with law, I had the honor recently to submit to Congress, I used the following language: "Should, there not be a revival of business at an early day, and an increase in receipts over those of the past two and a half months, additional means will be required to meet expenses. Should such be the case, I recommend additional taxation, judiciously laid, so as to be of the least burden upon the people and business of the country, rather than resort to borrowing money and increasing the public debt." It is on the grounds here generally stated that I suggested increased taxation. The receipts from customs and internal taxes have not materially increased, and it is apparent that no considerable augmentation of those receipts is soon to be expected under the law now existing. The public debt was increased by demands which could not be avoided during the month of November, to the extent of over $9,000,000, and it is apparent that it will be still further increased during the current month by many millions. While coin receipts are but little more than sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt and other coin expenditures, it will not be prudent to sell gold to increase the supply of currency.

The current expenses of the Government has already consumed about $18,000,000 of what has been called the "reserve," and there remains only about $26,000,000 which can be used before the extreme limit of the issue of United States notes authorized by law will be reached. The public credit can only be maintained by keeping the receipts of the Treasury fully up to the expenditures for ordinary expenses,—for interest on the public debt, and for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, to the extent provided by law. It was manifestly the true policy, in view of maintaining that credit, so to levy taxes as to make it certain that the required amount will be raised, with the probability of some surplus reserve, rather than to incur any risk of deficiency, which would make it necessary to borrow money and thereby increase the debt. In selecting tea and coffee for taxation, I am influenced by the consideration that the taxes on these articles are easily collected, and are not oppressive to consumers. In selecting spirits, tobacco, gas, railway and steamboat receipts, express, insurance and telegraph companies as subjects of taxation, I am governed principally by reasons expressed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his letter, already forwarded to the Committee, in the following words: "In selecting the sources for possible taxation, I have taken those that would give the revenue probably needed without any material increase to the present force or any amendment to the present system, considering that it is wise to get public revenue with as little interference as possible with the general business of the country, and that the tax gatherer should greet the public eye as rarely as practicable." I have presented bills for increased taxation to the Committee thus early, that the subject may at once be called to the attention of Congress for such action at an early day as may be deemed expedient. It should be taken into account that the effect of any law which may be enacted to increase taxation will not fully appear for several months after its passage, and that in the apparent disposition among the people to reduce expenditures, the rates which may be fixed will not produce the same amount of revenue as would accrue under different circumstances.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

To the Hon. H. L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

Mr. DAWES said that the Committee of Ways and Means had instructed him to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended in an official letter to the Committee of Ways and Means an increase in certain customs, duties, and internal taxations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Heads of the several Departments be instructed to revise their estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, with a view in the changed condition of the country to a reduction thereon, and to report the same to this House, to the end that all possible efforts at reduction be exhausted before new burdens be imposed on the people.

He said that it had come to the knowledge of the Committee of Ways and Means, since it had instructed him to report that resolution, that the Committee on Appropriations had been considering the same matter. The two Committees had come to an agreement on the resolution, which the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would offer, and he yielded to him for that purpose.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It appears that since the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, which have been laid before the House, were made by the several departments of the Government, the country has entered on a period of great financial embarrassment, accompanied by shrinkage in values and heavy falling off in the revenue; and

WHEREAS, In the judgment of the House the foregoing facts make it the duty of Congress to reduce expenditures to the lowest point consistent with the necessities of the Government; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended in an official letter to the Committee of Ways and Means an increase in certain duties and internal taxation; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause a revision of said estimates to be made by the several Executive Departments, and cause a report to be made to the House, if possible, as early as the 5th of January next, setting forth in detail what public expenditures for the current fiscal year and what estimates for the next fiscal year can be reduced, and the amount of such reduction without serious detriment to the public service.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), asked Mr. Garfield how much he believed the estimates could be reduced if they had been properly made up to carry out the existing laws.

Mr. GARFIELD said it was impossible for him to answer that question at this stage of the session. He only knew that in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the President's message, reference was made to the fact that a large number of public buildings had been authorized by the last Congress, on which work had not yet been begun. It had been suggested that work might be suspended, or rather, might not be begun, and consequently three or four millions might be recovered back into the Treasury. It was so perhaps in regard to fortifications, rivers, and harbors, etc. He was able to see a number of places where reduction could be made without damage to public services, even in expenses for the current year; still more, he should think, in the current expenses for the coming year. The house would notice that the total estimates for the next fiscal year were $15,000,000 more than the estimates of last year.

Mr. DAWES thought it hardly possible to cut down the estimates to the limits of the $40,000,000 or $42,000,000 required. He thought that before Congress undertook to revive any taxation that had been removed, it should show to the country its disposition to cut off every redundant expenditure, and to reduce every salary possible under its jurisdiction.

Mr. COX asked the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for some definite statement as to the articles to be taxed, the rate of taxation, and whether it was the intention of the Government to enlarge the volume of currency.

Mr. DAWES said that the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury had gone to the public prints to-day, and that that conveyed all the information which he felt at liberty to extend. It had seemed incumbent on the Committee although urged to take up and pass before the holidays a bill to raise $42,000,000 by increased taxation, to ask Congress to make this appeal to the heads of departments, in order to see, when Congress returned after the holidays, whether it was then possible to refrain from this extreme measure.

Mr. BUTLER said if an increased tax was to be put on whisky and tobacco, and the tax on tea and coffee restored, it should be done instantly, otherwise it will yield no revenue, because, in addition to the immense amount of whisky that would be distilled, all tobacco would be forced into consumption, or into such hands as that it would escape taxation, and merchants would import all the tea and coffee wanted for a year before the tax would reach it, so that we shall have raised a tax on tea, coffee, whiskey, and tobacco, without any advantage to the Government.

Mr. DAWES—"Does my colleague mean to suggest the propriety of at once imposing such a tax?"

Mr. BUTLER—"I say that all the advantage of such taxation will be taken away from the Government, and simply put into the hands of owners of produce or imported goods to enhance the price. I wonder, therefore, why there has not been another suggestion to the country, and that is to reduce the interest on the public debt by substituting non-interest paying notes, which the people demand, for the high interest-paying bonds which are abroad in Europe. That will be, in my judgment, an immediate relief, relieving us in a variety of ways. I think the people demand, and the country demands such a measure instead of a measure to find out how a few millions can be saved, paying here and there, and then attempting a taxation, which will be fruitless. Nay, more, I think all this method of taxation, and this proposition will only result to the good of those who desire a shrinkage in values by coming back to that mischievous dogma, the idea of specie payments. I want our currency made as good as specie, but any idea of substituting specie payment for it is a delusion and a snare. There never was specie payment in any country, and there never will be, because, under any system of banking that was ever had or proposed, whenever specie to the amount of $5,000,000 was called for, the banks shut down. I would like to hear from our Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means a report of another measure of relief by a loan at a low rate of interest, convertible and reconvertible into greenbacks.

Mr. DAWES said a suggestion from the proper authority that it was necessary for us, instead of retrenching, to borrow money to meet current expenses would be a fatal blow to our credit abroad. He continued: "I fear that the reduction in the estimates may not be much. I know that it will not be much. Could I have my way about it, the knife would go into that book of estimates, and with a conviction on my part that I would not be impairing the public service one atom until the difference between the current receipts and current expenditures would no longer exist. Sir, the book of estimates is a marvel to me. When I take up that broad book, so unlike that which I used to carry here, under my arm, it is about unintelligible to me. The only thing about it I can realize and understand is that year after year the estimates are going on increasing, until this year, in the face of this exigency, the grand total estimate is about $12,000,000 more than it was last year, and about $14,000,000 more than the actual appropriations last year. And besides that, we have deficiencies which the recent exigencies make necessary, which we have got to meet, and which no patriotic heart can resist. There are other deficiencies to which, in my opinion, it is our duty to apply the law that renders illegal everything that pertains to the enactment of them.

Mr. COX—I ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether or not a reduction of the tariff has been considered with a view to increase the revenue. Has that matter come before his Committee?

Mr. DAWES—No measure to meet the exigency beyond that which I have communicated to the House has the Committee had time to consider.

Mr. COX—Would it be in order to suggest to the honourable gentleman whether, during the holiday, the Committee of Ways and Means might not properly consider the reduction of the tariff on various articles, which we all know would enhance the revenue?

Mr. BUTLER—My colleague talks about affecting our credit in Europe. I have heard that before, and I want to say here and now that we have had too much credit in Europe for our bonds. We have had it until we are now sending $125,000,000 in gold every year to pay interest upon them, and the quicker they stop taking our bonds the better. When the gentleman comes here to accuse the Republican party of increasing the estimates year by year,—for we are responsible for the administration of the Government,—I want him to put into the same paper, so that men cannot quote one without also quoting the other, that we have an increasing country, year by year increasing in greater proportion. Let the bane and antidote go out together.

Mr. GARFIELD asked Mr. Dawes if the Committee of Ways and Means had thought it wise to divulge to the country the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury that the tax on tea and coffee be restored. is an additional tax to be put on whisky and tobacco? He thought it exceedingly imprudent.

Mr. DAWES said that he did not know how the matter had become public. He knew that on receipt of the Secretary's communication the Committee of Ways and Means had resolved itself into secrecy upon the matter, and that while it was doing so the whole thing was published in a New York daily.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the reasons why the Committee of Ways and Means had thought it wise not to proclaim it were the reasons that had been suggested by his colleague (Butler).

Mr. NIBLACK said that the question struck him as a plain business proposition. The imposition of increased taxes was of course a very ungracious thing for the House to do in the present depressed financial condition of the country, but he presumed that the gentlemen on all sides of the House would be willing to impose whatever were necessary to sustain the public credit. If no very important reduction could be made in the estimates, the proposition would at least have the effect of satisfying the country that Congress was willing to make an honest effort to avert the imposition of an increased taxation. He therefore did not see what injury the adoption of the resolution could have.

Mr. COBURN derided the idea that the House was not able to decide for itself without consulting the Departments as to what appropriations should be made, and he took occasion to speak in favor of the proposition, which he had already submitted to the House, of parceling out the work of the Committee on Appropriations among half-a-dozen other committees.

At the close of the discussion, the question was taken on Mr. Garfield's resolution, and it was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAWES then submitted a resolution for adjournment over the holidays, from Tuesday, the 23d of December, till Monday, the 5th of January.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by making it extend from Friday, the 19th of December, till Tuesday, the 6th of January.

Mr. Scofield's amendment was agreed to—145 yeas, 114 nays—and the resolution as amended was adopted.

PROPOSED LOAN.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the taxes which now burden the people should not be increased, but that extraordinary means, if any be required for the support of the Government during the temporary paralysis of the industries of the country now prevailing, should be obtained by a temporary loan on bonds bearing a low rate of interest, in currency, and redeemable in United States notes.

Mr. DAWES objected, unless the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. WHEELER moved to adjourn.

This motion, which was regarded somewhat in the light of a test vote on Kelley's resolution, was agreed to—yeas, 119; nays, 114.

The House adjourned.

THE FAMINE IN IOWA.

Contributions of the Grangers for the Relief of the Sufferers in Northwestern Iowa—Action Taken by the State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 15.—Many of the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in this county are collecting money and supplies among their members for the Northwestern Iowa sufferers. A circular issued by the State Grange shows that in Osceola County there are 200 families needing immediate aid; in Lyon County, 100 families; in Cherokee, 10; in Sioux, 200; in O'Brien, 250; in Plymouth, 10; in Clay, 50; in Dickinson, 15; in Emmet, 30; in Kossuth, 50; in Buena Vista, 35; in Palo Alto, 30. Total number of families, 980, or 4,000 persons. The articles most needed are clothing, fuel, and provisions, besides seed to sow 75,000 acres of land already broken in.

The State Grange recommend that the entire people of the State be called upon to co-operate with the Order in this Grange work of relief; that a Central Committee of three be appointed, to be located at DesMoines; that the thanks of the Grange are due to Gen. Baker for the interest, promptness, and efficiency which he has manifested in the welfare of the suffering brothers and their families. In each of the Granges an assessment of 20 cents is made upon each member. Union Grange No. 1,024, in this county, made the first response of this kind. The cause of the distress in that part of the State is wholly attributable to the grasshopper plague.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Cincinnati Laborers Call on the Mayor and Demand Work—His Honor Says the City is Doing Its Best.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 15.—In pursuance of the resolutions at Arbeiter Hall, last Saturday night, the workingmen, variously estimated from 600 to 1,000, headed by a band of music, bearing the national colors, also a banner inscribed with the words: "We want work, not charity," marched to Mayor Johnstone's office, and their leader, Mr. Haller, in an address, said to Mayor Johnstone: We ask you not to do any wrong, but ask that you and the city authorities do all you can to assist us." The Mayor replied that the city had been doing its best for their relief and was still trying to do all that could be done.

A speech was made by one man denouncing the $1.25 a day paid by the city as too low.

A report is in circulation that the laborers in Burnett Wood's Park have struck for higher wages than a $1.25 this evening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Federal Council of the Internationals have repudiated the platform and resolutions of the workingmen's meeting on Thursday night last.

PERTEET.

No Additional Pleas in His Behalf—The Governor Not Disposed to Interfere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—It was expected to-day that an onslaught would be made upon the Governor from some potent source to commute the sentence of Perteet to imprisonment for life, but up to this time nothing has been done in his behalf. It is not possible, however, that the Governor will escape the ordeal of again considering the case, but it is believed that he will not again interfere with the sentence.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

How the News Was Received in Europe---Feeling of Americans Abroad.

Mr. Sumner's "Struggling Spanish Republic" Pronounced a Myth.

No True Republicanism in Either Spain or France---Their Governments as Despotic as Ever.

Nations Get Their Political Ideas from the Form of Their Church-Governments.

How Our Congress Has Permitted the Spaniards in Cuba to Collect $20,000,000 of Extra Revenue from Our People.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Nov. 24, 1873.

The successive telegrams from the United States to the London *Times*, announcing the capture of the American steamer, the Virginius, on the high seas, by a Spanish gunboat, and the subsequent horrid massacre of the Captain and crew after a drumhead court-martial at Santiago, have resounded all over Europe, and produced

GREAT EXCITEMENT EVERYWHERE.

To say that the news filled Americans sojourning in Europe with indignation and anger, is only what you would naturally expect. Everyone felt that a shocking indignity had been perpetrated against his country, which must be resented, and condign punishment meted out to the perpetrators. The promptness of the President in preparing the Navy for immediate action, and in making other warlike preparations for any emergency, and to be ready to execute the will of Congress on the bloody butchers, gives unalloyed satisfaction to every man and woman in Europe in whose veins flows American blood.

There has been a strong desire everywhere in Europe, and nowhere more so than in England, to learn the

MEASURE OF REDRESS

the American Government would demand and exact from the Spaniards for the outrageous act. A telegraphic dispatch received in Paris on Saturday night (Nov. 22) by a prominent American, and by him made public, and a similar dispatch in the London *Times* of Monday morning, from Washington, state the following as constituting the demands of the American Government on the Spanish Cabinet: First, surrender of the Virginius; second, release of the survivors; third, suitable indemnity to the heirs; fourth, prompt punishment of the official perpetrators, or their surrender to the American Government for punishment; fifth, restoration of confiscated American property on the island; lastly, abolition of slavery, immediately.

When this dispatch was placed on the bulletin in front of the *Register* office in Paris, a crowd of Americans

SURROUNDED IT ALL DAY.

"The news is too good to be true," says one. "I hope there is no discount on that news," says another. "Will the Government stand up to it?" "Has it the nerve to make that its ultimatum?" and similar comments were the passing remarks. But, as Congress assembles in a few days, we shall soon know the temper and determination of the American nation in official expression. Until Congress does speak, of course, the Cabinet can do nothing decisive.

The British papers devote daily leaders to the subject, and most of the Continental journals are doing the same. A few days ago, a telegram came over, stating that Senator Sumner had written a letter to the public, urging them to restrain their indignation, and do nothing that would "embarrass

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN,

struggling to maintain its existence and put down its assailants," and appealing to the American people to swallow the insult for the sake of this poor but virtuous and pure minded "sister-Republic." The text of his letter has not yet reached Europe, but that seems to be its keynote, and the English papers have caught with avidity at the idea, and are parroting it industriously. But I beg leave to affirm, without any great degree of reverence for Mr. Sumner's assertion, that his struggling Spanish Republic is a myth and a thing of fancy. The Government of Spain no more resembles a Republic than a hawk resembles a hand-saw. It requires an exuberant imagination to constitute a Republic of the admixture of

DESPOTISM, ANARCHY, PRIDE, AND IGNORANCE

which exists in that peninsula. I presume, too, that the same distinguished gentleman, on occasion, would call the present Government of France a Republic, and Marshal MacMahon "President of the French Republic," and would embrace him as the Chief Magistrate of a "sister-Republic;" when, in fact, the French Government is nothing but a centralized despotism, upheld by a standing army, under the orders of an Executive exercising Dictatorial powers. I should like to have Mr. Sumner, or any other man, point out in what essential respect Spain under Castelar and the Junta is any less a despotism than France under MacMahon and the body sitting in the old theatre at Versailles.

What is a Republic? Is it merely a name? Will striking out the name Empire or Kingdom, and inserting Republic, constitute one? This is really

ALL THAT HAS BEEN DONE IN SPAIN.

The people do not rule, in the American understanding of the term. The Spanish office-holders are not "servants" of the people, but their masters. There is neither a free press nor free speech in Spain under Castelar. The citizens are not permitted to assemble in town-meeting to criticise their Government, advocate reforms, discuss public questions, pass resolutions of censure or praise of the authorities. The citizens do not elect either those public servants who make the local and municipal laws and impose the taxes, or those municipal officers who execute the laws, as in America.

How can a nation be properly called a Republic where power is monopolized at the centre, and orders proceed from the rulers to the citizens, instead of from the citizens to the rulers? If the American Government can be taken as a standard of the form or theory of Republicanism, then it is wholly unlike that which exists in Spain, or that ever existed there. The entire machinery and internal administration of the Spanish Government remain just as they were during the reign of Queen Isabella or King Amadeus. The name has changed, and there is a Dictator instead of a King; and that

IS ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Centralization, paternalism, and arbitrary authority, resting on the army for enforcement, continue from one regime to another. The name changes, but the thing remains the same. It is merely painting of one name and putting another on the stern of the ship of State, and giving her a new Captain; but the vessel and new, discipline and destination, are unchanged. The Spaniards have never

LEARNED THE ALPHABET

of Republicanism. They have no just or true conception of it. The highest idea of Republicanism among the people of Spain and France is Communism, or what they call the Social Republic, which strikes at the basis of separate property, and aims to bring down industry, economy, enterprise, and prosperity, to the level of sloth, profligacy, improvidence, and ignorance. The Jommunist would first distribute all the property in the nation equally among all persons; and, after the idle and dissipated had squandered their confiscations, and the thrifty and enterprising had amassed new fortunes, then—*divide again*. This is the underlying idea of Communism, however it may be at present disguised by its disciples; and there is

NO HIGHER OR CLEARER NOTION

of what constitutes Republicanism in the minds of the people of France or Spain. A Conservative Republic means a Monarchy with an appointed Dictator; and a Radical Republic means Communism, or the "Social Republic,"—that is, social and property equality.

Spain is far less a Republic in fact than either Germany or Italy, and they are not reckoned as Republics. Great Britain and Scandinavia are called Monarchies, but both are infinitely better entitled to the appellation of Republic than the Spanish Despotism which assumes that title.

Free speech and a free press exist there, and the people may hold meetings to discuss political grievances and advocate reforms; they may criticise their rulers, and even denounce them; and they do have some voice in managing their local and municipal affairs, and in imposing taxes and expending the same; which is not the case either in Spain or France.

All nations take their political ideas from the

FORMS OF THEIR CHURCH-GOVERNMENTS.

The most Democratic of all sectarian worship is that of the Congregationalist. It is the very embodiment and essence of pure Republicanism. Two hundred and fifty years ago, that church established itself in New England, and adopted a form of political government exactly modeled after that of their church. And it is the purest and best representative form ever devised by the wisdom of man, as two and a half centuries of experience has amply demonstrated.

The next most Democratic forms of church-government are those of the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Quakers. These three sects easily fell in with the form of political government adopted by the New England Puritans. They reinforced the Puritan Democracy, and spread pure representative free government over New Hampshire and Vermont, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and pushed it into the South, but not to the same extent as in the North. In time it spread West, and the members of other sects gave way to the prevailing system. But Republicanism in America does not owe its origin to Thomas Jefferson, who merely adopted the system which the

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONALISTS

had adopted, and popularized, and practiced for 150 years before his time. Nor does Republicanism in America owe much to the Episcopal Church, which was essentially Tory in the Revolution, and has been coldly Conservative every since. Nor to Methodism nor Catholicism, neither of which has Democratic forms of church-government, but the very opposite, although the Methodist polity of late years is becoming more liberal towards the laity, and to that extent is getting into harmony with the Republican form of political government.

The Unitarian belief, which is an offshoot of the Congregational, and numbers vastly more believers than the church-rolls exhibit, is purely Republican in form and theory, and, therefore, a staunch supporter of the same form of political government.

IT WAS TO THOSE INFLUENCES

that the United States are indebted to-day for whatever distinguishes their form and administration of government from that of Great Britain, Germany, and France. One has only to look at the prevailing religious forms of church-government in any nation to tell just what are the political forms and tendencies in that country; because the former inflects, influences, and shapes the latter.

Those who are not Catholics in Spain are infidels, or "Rationalists" as they call themselves; and it is among them than Communism finds its supporters. And the same thing is true in France. And those who are not Communists are Centralizationists and believe in "Cæsarism," and practice it when in power.

The faction in occupation of Cartagena, and some other points on the west coast of Spain, are Communists,—the identical stripe of those who plundered and burned in Paris, and in turn were massacred by the "Conservative Republic" of Thiers; and probably the same fate awaits them at the hands of Castelar's "Conservative Republicans."

The essential difference in principle, so far as human rights are concerned, between the Madrid Juntaists and the Don Carlists, it

WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO DEFINE,

even by Mr. Sumner. It is chiefly a struggle for power, for the dispensation of the loaves and fishes, and honors and dignities of office. Don Carlos, if his guerrillas succeed, will be the Divine-Right Dictator, whereas Castelar is only a Provisional Dictator, as Thiers was, created by the Junta, and will be thrown aside as soon as the fight with Don Carlos is terminated. To denominate the existing despotism which has its headquarters in Madrid a "struggling Republic," or to claim for it the sympathies and moral support of the people of the American Republic, is to

PALTER WITH FACT,

and abuse the susceptibilities of the American people most outrageously and shamefully.

There is another aspect of the case which is too much overlooked, and should be more conspicuously brought to notice. And that is, that the "Volunteros," who are carrying on a war of massacre and extermination against the Cuban Creoles, are, to all intents and purposes,

REBELS THEMSELVES.

They pay little or no heed to the orders from the Madrid Junta, but do as they please. Their rule is an usurpation, as they are foreigners on the island. They hide their atrocities behind the Spanish flag, and employ it to give them shelter and protection; but they obey not the Home Government. Castelar is utterly powerless to coerce and control them. They are the scum of Spain. Cuba has been made a sort of "South" for the carpet-baggers and rascaldom of Spain. They do not even profess to be in sympathy with the thing. Mr. Sumner calls the "struggling Spanish Republic." On the contrary, their sympathies are with the Don Carlos rebels; and, when that faction makes sufficient headway to render its success probable, the "Volunteros" of Cuba will fraternize with it. The Volunteros are composed of slave-traders, Coolie-importers, slave-drivers and overseers, sugar and coffee jobbers, office-holders, and what in Chicago would be called

SHOULDERERS AND DEAD-BEATS.

In the South they would be called carpet-baggers and scallawags. They have about as exalted an idea of civilized warfare and the rights of humanity as the Modocs. They hate and detest the Americans, while sucking $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 in gold per annum out of them, received in payment for sugar, syrup, coffee, cigars, and fruit. Just examine the statistics of the commerce of that island with the United States, and it will be seen where

THE SURPLUS AMERICAN GOLD

goes to, and the reason why specie-payments cannot safely be attempted in our country. Since the close of the Southern Rebellion, in 1865, not a dollar less than $400,000,000 in gold has been paid to the Spaniards of Cuba in liquidation of the balance of trade with them. And this drain will continue and increase in proportion as the purchase of Cuban sugar, coffee, and cigars, increases. How specie-payments are to be resumed in the face of an exportation of coin on Cuban account, which now considerably exceeds the annual production of our gold mines, it is difficult to perceive. It is true that most of the gold is shipped to Great Britain, but that is simply because the Spanish draw their bills on London instead of Havana or Madrid. The Spanish "Volunteros" levy on our trade an export as well as import duty. When Congress recently abolished the duty on coffee, and reduced it one-half on sugar, in order to avoid having to reduce the tariff on European manufactures, which would compel domestic manufacturers to sell cheaper to the people, the "Volunteros" instantly

ADVANCED THE EXPORT-DUTIES

on coffee and sugar, and gave as a reason therefor that they needed the money to carry on the war of extermination against the Creole Cubans; and the upshot of this wise policy of Congress is, that the Treasury loses $20,000,000 of revenue per annum, without any perceptible reduction having been effected in the cost of those necessaries to the people. As a matter of fact, our action in Congress has permitted the Spanish office-holders in Cuba to collect about $20,000,000 of extra revenue from the people of the United States to support their butcheries of the Creoles! This is

STATESMANSHIP WITH A VENGEANCE;

but then it is such a satisfaction, you know, to know that the money has been skinned out of the Americans to aid a "sister-Republic" to maintain slavery in Cuba, and keep the bloodthirsty foreign tyrants in office and in gold. So there must be no interference with this lovely state of things. J. M.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As one whose business is seriously affected by the workings of our railroad law, I desire, through your columns, to call attention to some of its defects, hoping by this means to institute inquiry on the subject.

In a State like ours,—one which in a generation has accomplished a greater progress and development than is usually accorded to a century, and one where such vast and varied interests are at stake,—there is required, at the hands of our law-makers, the utmost caution that their acts may bear with an uniform weight upon all departments of trade, neither favoring the one nor oppressing the other. And if, after fair and impartial trial, this uniformity is found disturbed, then it becomes our duty to point out the defects, and use all honorable means that lay in our power for their correction.

That a railroad law of some kind has become a necessity, few will doubt; but that the one now in existence is a benefit to either agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, I deny.

Agriculture alone will never build a great or prosperous State; for, if the product of the soil must be exported to find a market, and this product is subject to an uniform pro-rata rate, the limit is easily found beyond which it cannot bear transportation; hence, as a source of revenue, it becomes valueless to the producer. Does an act operating under such restrictions benefit the farmer? By no means.

Neither will commerce alone, to an interior State, produce much better results,—this being little else than consolidated capital, of a movable character, sensitive in its workings, influenced and controlled by a vast network of circumstances, and requiring more than agriculture alone can give to support and render it prosperous.

What great intermediate power, then, is required to develop, sustain, and build up this prosperity; without which progress beyond a given point becomes impossible? I reply, manufactures. But these cannot flourish confined to narrow premises, illiberal grounds, or restricted districts. They must have free market, the lowest transportation possible, successfully to meet active competition; for they not only require the importation of raw material, but must, to a certain extent, export their articles of product. They not only furnish a market for the tiller of the soil, but he that dwells under ground; and, for these supplies, must not be confined to prescribed localities.

Let us see how this law now operates. Take the article of coal, for instance. Within the borders of our State lie fields so vast that all the manufactures which a liberal policy could draw within our borders would not exhaust them for ages. Connected with the production of this article millions have been invested, and thousands of workmen have found employment in supplying the means of moving the machinery. Even at strong competing points, not only in this but other States, the transportation companies recognized the importance of developing this interest, by granting, under certain conditions, special rates and privileges. Anon a new law goes into operation, annulling all special rates, and the miner at the greater distance at once finds himself burdened with additional charges. Unable to cope with these pro-rata rates, his orders, one by one, begin to drop off, and pick by pick falls, to lie rusting on the ground. Six months have elapsed, and we see men being discharged, works closing, and to-day less than one-half the usual amount is being mined. Now, does any one suppose that the consumption of coal at the principal markets of this State has been materially reduced? Certainly not. Then where shall we look for the cause, except in the effects of a law that discriminates against production within our own borders, but is powerless to go beyond.

In Chicago, to-day, coal is being brought from a neighboring State, three to four times the distance that it lies in this, and sold at a figure ruinous to home-operators. So also is it being transported across our State at a lower rate of freight than can be obtained within our State. Is there justice in such a law?

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Again; take the matter of transportation. Is there justice to a producer in compelling a railroad to add a certain per cent per ton for every mile traveled? Take a station shipping one car of freight per day. Let it be 25 miles beyond, to another, which, with greater facilities, is enabled to ship a train-load per day. Make the rate the same in both cases, and the problem of which can be handled by the road with the greatest profit is a matter of easy solution. Again; will not a law *compelling* a road adopt a uniform scale of prices, with a regular increase for distance, have the opposite effect from one desired, by building up one section of the State at the expense of the other? And is not the producer to-day feeling the effect of this discrimination? I think it is capable of demonstration that, through the operation of this act, the loss to the business-interests of our State has already reached its millions. How long shall it be continued?

Our Legislature is soon to convene, and I hope every one conversant with facts touching the workings of this law will place them in possession of the members, that, through this means, intelligent action may be had. In this manner, full knowledge will be obtained, and the act may be so amended as to be oppressive to none, but confer upon the Government what I conceive a just law should confer,—the greatest good to the greatest number. C. C. MERRICK.

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KANSAS.

The Closing Scene of Delahay's Judicial Career.

Applicants for the Vacant Judgeship---Pomeroy's Threatened Disclosures.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Dec. 13, 1873.

It is a settled fact that

JUDGE MARK W. DELAHAY'S RESIGNATION

is now where it ought to have been many years ago. "Old Del," as he is commonly called, reserved his "big drunk" for his last term of court. The newspapers at the time said little about it, because Delahay's sprees were altogether too common for public mention. It was published that Judge Dillon had instructed the officer in charge of the court-room to admit no drunken men; which order, in effect, was a permanent exclusion of Delahay from the Bench. I had thought to write out a full description of the "closing scene," but Judge Delahay's resignation renders it unnecessary. Subsequently to that scene, Judge Dillon and Delahay held an interview, and it is understood that Dillon's talk hastened the resignation of the Kansas Judge.

APPLICANTS FOR THE JUDICIAL VACANCY.

Senator Robert Crozier is an applicant for the Delahay vacancy, and has the support of Gov. Osborn, Messrs. Caldwell, Smith, and Gillett. Mr. Crozier is not the right man for that place. First of all, he is not capable. As a lawyer, he is lamentably poor in knowledge of the law; and, to adduce proof of his poverty in this respect, I need only refer to decisions which he rendered during his career as Chief Justice of Kansas. Again, his connection with National Banks, and business-relations with railroad companies, unfit him for the duties of the place. The Congressional delegates cannot afford to recommend Mr. Crozier for United States Judge. Crozier is not a wealthy man by any means. He lives on a modest income, and belongs to the Leavenworth Club, where he gets his beverages and cigars at wholesale prices.

Mr. D. P. Lowe, representative in Congress, is also an applicant for the United States Judgeship. Judge Lowe is a good lawyer, and a substantial specimen of Kansas manhood. He would have walked over the course" for Senator this winter if he had cast one more vote against the salary-increase in Congress and kept his hands clear of back-pay.

There is one good and solid reason why

THE GREATEST CARE

should be exercised in selecting a man to fill this vacant place on the Bench, and, briefly stated, it is this: The railroad companies and settlers are disputing in the Federal Courts titles to the ownership of large areas of improved and unimproved lands. The decisions, up to this time, have been mostly reverse to the settlers; and there is a lurking suspicion that railways are taking unfair advantages. In the near future, additional questions involving claims and the right of settlement on valuable lands will be brought to the United States Courts for adjudication; hence the settlers desire the appointment of a disinterested, able, and impartial judicial officer,—one who has not been retained as an attorney for corporations, and one remote from land and money-grasping monopolists. The settlers are erecting their homes. It is a sacred struggle with them. They ask for justice, and they feel it will never be rendered if the Federal courts are packed with railroad-lawyers. Once let them get the firm conviction that money and unlawful influences have shaped decisions, and the decrees of the Court will have to be enforced with United States muskets.

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION

is unchanged. The knowing politicians are awaiting developments, and, from all I can learn, they will not have to wait much longer. Pomeroy has forwarded from Washington a batch of affidavits said to contain intelligence of the most shocking nature, showing

CORRUPTION AND INFAMY

in high and unexpected places. I understand, if the authorities of Shawnee County undertake a vigorous prosecution of the ex-Senator under the bribery-indictments, the contents of the affidavits will be made public. Gov. Osborn said last night, in conversation with some friends, that the forthcoming revelation would cause "the hair to stand on the head of every man in Kansas." I await this "fruitful porcupine" news with some degree of anxiety, being thoroughly convinced that it is no idle rumor, and that the prosecution of Pomeroy cannot now, in view of these threats, be hushed. LONG RANGE.

Helmbold.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

There is a life-story and a lesson in the frank and manly statement of H. T. Helmbold, the widely known and princely advertiser of buchu medicines. Mr. Helmbold (whose large fortune and business simultaneously collapsed) sends from Paris to his friends of the American press a statement and an appeal. He appeals to the newspaper press, to whom he is most indebted, to release him from his obligations to them; and then he will commence business again, and pay every dollar he owes. But in the hands of assignees and agents, he says, all of his property will be swallowed up, and his creditors will get nothing. He frankly tells how he came to fail. His extensive system of advertising had made him rich. He had fitted up a drug-store under the Metropolitan Hotel, at a cost of $100,000, and made it the handsomest establishment of its kind on Broadway, or in the world. He purchased valuable real estate in New York, at Long Branch, and at other places. He invested $35,000 in splendid horses and carriages. He was very rich. But, he says, "elated with my unexampled business success, and carried away with the delusive idea that *notoriety* was only another name for *popularity*, I followed the example of other prosperous business men and indulged in too extravagant expenditure. Cares thickening, caused shadows to flit across my path, and directed my attention from business." He indulged too freely, and followed too many "shadows" probably. His business, in the hands of agents, ran down, and misfortune overtook him more rapidly than his fortune was made. The Sheriff took possession; his $35,000 stable of horses and carriages was sold for about $3,000; his $100,000 drug-store brought only about $16,000; his Long Branch summer castle went off for a song. He was bankrupt, and his property was sacrificed at a lamentable rate. He was called crazy; but that is not what ailed him. He had been gay. Here is a lesson for others. But it is not, by any means, a solitary case of the kind.

Inconsistencies of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Passenger Tariff.

From the Aurora (Ill.) Herald.

We have frequently called attention to the want of consistency and justice in the freight tariff on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and now a comparison of their passenger rates may not be out of place.

The fare from Aurora to Chicago is $1.35; from Batavia, 6 miles further, to Chicago, it is $1.30, 5 cents less. Every one of the scholars of our graded-school pupils will solve this problem in the "rule of three:" If a railroad, in running 44 miles, makes its fare 5 cents less than in running 38 miles, how much further would it have to run to carry passengers for nothing? If the Batavia passenger buys his ticket to Aurora, thence to Chicago, it will cost him $1.60, or 30 cents more. On the other hand, if the Oswego passenger first buys a ticket to Aurora, and thence to Chicago, it would cost him 5 cents less than a through ticket, but his fare would be 25 cents more than from Batavia. We fail to see the justice of making the Oswego people, traveling the same number of miles as the Batavia passengers, pay 25 cents more, or of making all the Aurora passengers going to Chicago pay 5 cents more than those from Batavia, when the distance traveled is 6 miles less.

Some of our exchanges call this a "discrimination" in favor of Aurora; but it appears to be an indiscriminate mixing of figures without any good sense or judgment. If the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy managers wish to do justice, let them comply with the law and charge no rate higher than 3 cents per mile, coming as much below this as they choose, but maintaining a uniformity in prices.

Mr. Jewell's Idea of Russia.

In a letter to a friend, United States Minister Jewell gives his impressions of Russia briefly as follows: "This Government is, of its kind, perfection and clock-work itself. The Emperor is a man of brains, force, and progress, and, I think, has a real love for his people. They certainly appear very fond of him, all classes. He appoints the Council, Senate, and Courts, and these make and execute the laws. His displeasure is not a pleasant thing to incur. The people may be no more honest than ours, but exposure is too rife. So the sheills are never filled with sand, nor do the troops run. The most powerful man here, after the Emperor, is 'Tripoff,' Chief of Police,—a man of wonderful executive ability,—always at a fire, a row, or a parade. He is always just behind the Emperor when out, and says who may come and who may go, and who shall be tried, too, I think, and perhaps who may be convicted. He just runs this city, and does it to perfection. He is accountable to nobody but the Emperor. I send to him to get Americans out of scrapes, or out of the country, or to do anything else. All I know is that it is done. His dispatch to the frontier lets anybody in or out, or stops them for examination. He is said to be a very just man, as he is certainly a very active one."

A TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

A Maniac Captain Sets Fire to His Gunpowder-Laden Ship---Bravery, Humanity, and Miraculous Escape of the Crew.

The Eden, a ship of over 500 tons burden, sailed from London on the 15th of October last, bound for Valparaiso. She was loaded with 150 tons of gunpowder, and—following the statement of the crew, as given in the Liverpool *Daily Post*—with a general cargo, in which a quantity of matches conveniently figured. The ship was making a good passage, and all was going well till she had been about twenty days out, when symptoms of insanity began to appear in the conduct of the Captain. The symptoms rapidly increased in intensity, and presently manifested themselves in an exceedingly unmistakable manner. At midnight on the 7th of the present month the crew, sleeing in their berths, were aroused by shouting and the shuffling of feet, and, rushing on deck, they found their Captain with loaded firearms in his hands, gesticulating, raving, and threatening to shoot the watch. This was not a pleasant situation, to be at sea with a Captain prone to turn out of his cabin in the dead of the night with loaded pistols, and an evident recklessness as to where the contents might go. But the sailors seemed to have taken the matter very coolly, and, soothing the madman in their kind but very clumsy manner, they induced him to turn in again, he promising, like a child who had been naughty, to "go to sleep" and not make any fresh disturbance.

Half an hour passed away, the ship meanwhile pursuing her course over the darkened sea, and the sailors all asleep again save the watch. Suddenly there was another alarm, and the crew crowded again on deck to find a sight more startling even than that of a madman armed with loaded pistols. The Captain had, in accordance with his promise, gone down into his cabin and fastened his door, but, so far from "going to sleep," he had set the place on fire, and, looking down through the skylight, the horrified crew could see the flames through the lurid cloud of smoke that filled the room. With 150 tons of gunpowder in the hold the case was one that demanded instant treatment. The cabin-door was shut, and so the men dashed in the skylight and tried to get down through that. But this course was found to be impracticable, and the second mate and the carpenter volunteered to go down and break open the cabin-door, and secure the madman who, still armed to the teeth, was pacing round the cabin uttering shouts of demoniac glee. The two men succeeded in breaking down the door, and the second mate entering was shot in the head by the Captain, and retreated, followed by the carpenter. The flames were spreading with a rapidity which presently led to a discovery that the Captain had carefully prepared for the fearful scene by soaking parts of the vessel in paraffine oil. When the sailors learned this they gave up all hope of saving the ship, and a move was made for the boats. As the long-boat was swung round ready to drop from the davits the infuriate Captain, having now added to his armory a sword, appeared on the deck, and, seeing the preparations for escape, rushed at the crew gathered around the boat, fired at the head of one, and stabbed another in the shoulder with the bayonet. A sailor, picking up a handspike, smote down the madman's arm, and the rest rushing upon him he was overpowered and disarmed. The crew then got into the boat, and rowing round to the stern implored the Captain to leap over and join them. But he was not going to leave a spectacle which he had prepared with such forethought and trouble, and waiving the boat away he continued to walk up and down the deck, above which the flames were already beginning to leap. Should they leave him to the fate he had designed for them and glorified in for himself? It was a moment of intense human interest, and presently the boat crew turned their back upon the ship, drifting "towards the line" with its fearful cargo and its solitary passenger. But on second thoughts the sailors decided, as is the general habit of English sailors, to do the thing that was right and manly, at whatever cost; and so they pulled back, got the raving madman safely into the boat, and rowed away in time to view from a safe distance the sudden going up skyward of the good ship Eden by the explosion of 150 tons of gunpowder. At daybreak the boat had the good fortune to be sighted by the Juniata, of Scarborough, bound for Bahia, and all were got safely on board. The Captain of the Eden, being still raving mad, was put in irons, where he remained for four days, after which period he "got an anchor loose," and running to the side of the vessel leaped overboard, and, weighted with his irons, went straight down in the sea and was never more seen. As for the crew, they went on to Bahia, whence they were sent home in one of the Pacific Company's boats, and arriving in Liverpool on Wednesday were comfortably housed in the Sailors' Home.

A Boy's Stomach Burned Out.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 16.

Coroner Keenan concluded an inquest yesterday in the case of Fred Storandt, 9 months old, who swallowed a piece of caustic on Wednesday last. Frederick Storandt, the father, deposed:

"I reside at 241 East Fifty-fourth street. Am a piano-maker, and father of the deceased child, who was first taken sick on the 28th of November. Saw Dr. Petzold in my house on Sunday morning, and he examined the child's throat with the handle of a spoon, and said he must burn the throat, proceeding to do so at the time. He took something like a pencil, which looked black. Then I saw something like a pencil with a piece of white stuff at the end of it. I stood a little distance from the doctor at the time the instrument was used. He held the tongue down with a spoon, and touched the parts with the instrument. I saw the white stuff at the end of the instrument fall on the handle of the spoon. The doctor drew out the spoon, and I did not see the caustic come out with it. When the doctor withdrew the spoon and stood

THE COURTS.

A Declaration Containing a Thousand Counts.

Petition in Bankruptcy Against the Frear Stone-Manufacturing Company.

ONE THOUSAND COUNTS.

A case is pending in the United States District Court the declaration in which contains over 1,000 counts. The title of the case is John R. Davis, who sues for himself and the people of the United States, against John A. Packard. The voluminous declaration alleges that the defendant, Packard, has for several years been engaged in manufacturing and selling an article called "Frazer's Patent Axle-Grease," under the pretext that the article was secured by letters patent, when in fact no patent had ever been obtained for it, and marking each box "Patent Axle-Grease." The penalty provided by the Patent laws in such cases is a fine of $100 for every package sold. In this case, therefore, the penalty, according to the declaration, would aggregate the sum of $100,000. The declaration is printed, and covers 500 pages of legal "cap." It is one of the most voluminous declarations ever filed in any court. The time for the trial of the case is Thursday, before Judge Blodgett.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

Sarah A. Campbell filed a petition for dower in certain lands against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. She alleges that she is entitled to a third part of Lot 7, Block 8, Original Town of Chicago, of Lots 9 and 10, Block 78, in Russell Mather and Roberts' Addition to the Town of Chicago, and that part of the vacated street lying north of Lot 9, of the undivided ½ of that part of Lot 1, Block 44, Original Town, occupied and claimed to be owned by the defendant; one-third of the undivided ½ of Lots 9, 10, 11, 22, 23, 24, 41, 42, and 43, in Pollak's Subdivision, and one-third of the undivided ½ of the W. ½ of Lot 2 of M. Wakeman and others' Subdivision. These lands were owned by petitioner's husband at the time of his death, and are now claimed by the defendant.

BILL FOR PARTITION.

Thomas O'Neil, Daniel O'Neil, John J. O'Neil, Edward O'Neil, Maria O'Neil, Delia O'Neil, Ellen Agnew, and Francis Agnew filed a petition against Ann Fogerty, Patrick Fogerty, Catharine Coyne, and Luke Coyne, asking a partition between them of Block 4, and Lots 10 to 18, inclusive, in Block 3, Lots 6, 7, and 8 in Block 1 in Mrs. O'Neil's Subdivision of part of the W. ½ of the E. 16 72-100 acres in the N. E. fractional ¼ of Sec. 29, 39, 14.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Leopold, Kuh & Co. filed a petition against Garrison Bloom, claiming that he owes them $266.42, and alleging that he has committed acts of bankruptcy, by failure to pay his commercial paper. A rule to show cause Dec. 23 was issued.

George A. Frear filed a petition in bankruptcy against the Frear Stone-Manufacturing Company. He claims they owe him $350 on a note, which is unpaid, and have committed an additional act of bankruptcy by making a fraudulent assignment of property to one of their employes. A rule to show cause was issued for Dec. 23, 1873.

In the case of Bickerton and Jeffrey, an order of dismissal was entered, unless objections are filed by Monday morning.

A creditors' meeting will be held in the case of Joseph Roche Jan. 26, 1874, at Register Crain's office.

A final order of reference was made in the case of Israel R. Bogardus to Register Hibbard.

A final creditors' meeting in the case of Charles C. Rice will be held at the Register's office, Jan. 26, 1874.

Albert Peck was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of Jacob Heinrich.

In the matter of the estate of Hugh Turney, an injunction was issued against William O. Grant to prevent his selling 388 North LaSalle street, under a power in a trust deed, said property belonging to the bankrupt.

The proceedings against T. T. Snow were ordered to be dismissed unless objections are filed within ten days.

The Assignee of Francis Munson was authorized to sell at private sale, the estate, by curtesy of the bankrupt, being his interest in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Block 14, in Cleaverville, Cook County.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the assessment of damages for improving the Chicago and Thornton road, in Hyde Park, or assessment roll No. 3, it was ordered that all objections thereto should be filed by Dec. 22.

In the matter of the estate of Roger J. Brass, the following claims were allowed: Daniel C. Skelly for $1,100; Moses Williamson, $55; Andrew P. Anderson, $55; Simon Bunderson, $85; Andrew M. Lydessin, $154.08; Moses Wilkinson, $322.70; C. H. Jordan, $236.76; Robert Law, agent, $58; and Orson Potter, $87.

The will of Milton Parker was proved and letters testamentary granted to Harriet A. Parker, under a bond of $150,000, which was approved.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Ernst Wusterhausen and Gustav Wursig brought suit for $1,500, against the Chicago Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Nathaniel Berry and Henry A. Heiser began a suit in trespass for $8,000 against R. Parker Pierce and Charles H. Brower.

John Barker commenced a suit in ejectment against Emily J. Montgomery and James Montgomery, for $2,000 damages.

Elias D. Shull and William Hoynes brought suit in trespass against Enoch Marks, claiming $1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

John F. Day filed a petition against Charles J. Singer, Eva Singer, Jacob Weinland, and Jacob Singer, asking for a mechanic's lien on the Singer distillery for the sum of $1,381.88.

Carlisle Mason, George Mason, John Mahr, and James A. Mason began an action in replevin against George E. Gardner and George D. Hedges to recover $1,500 worth of steam-pipes, valves, and fittings.

Lenah and Gustav Braunschweig began a suit in trespass against Matthew Marx, claiming $5,000 damages.

The Joliet Mound Company filed a præcipe for a suit in assumpsit against William Woodruff, claiming $1,000, and another against Thomas Hardcastle for a similar amount.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call Nos. 39 to 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, and 54 to 61 inclusive.

Judge McRoberts' call will be 18, 19, 21, 24 to 28, 32, 34, 36 to 40, 42, 43, and 44.

Judge Murphy's call is 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 to 29 inclusive.

Judge Rogers' call is 21 to 50, except 48.

Judge Booth's call is 4 to 10.

EVANSTON.

Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., a prominent member of the Chicago Bar, is among those who have recently taken up their abode in Evanston.

Mr. A. J. Brown has nearly completed a three-story brick block on Davis street, within which he intends to finish off a handsome hall, 38 by 80 feet, with a height of 19 feet. Though not the largest, this promises to be the neatest, hall in the village.

The closing exercises of the public schools will occur on Friday afternoon. Visitors are invited to be present.

Mr. E. W. Fitzgerald, an Indianapolis lawyer, has just settled in Evanston.

The term examinations of the University and Preparatory School are in progress this week. The results will be announced Friday morning, when the term closes, and the students will take a vacation until Jan. 6.

Thursday evening the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold a fair and festival at the church, and the young ladies invite all their friends to be present.

A forty-acre tract in the northwestern portion of the village is now laying out into lots. It was bought less than a year ago for $16,000. The purchasers soon disposed of it for $32,000, and but a few months later the present owner obtained possession of it for the sum of $60,000. A good year's increase.

Messrs. O. Marcy, O. Huse, and W. B. Phillips, the Commissioners appointed to make the special assessment for laying the pipes of the proposed Water-Works, have completed their labors, and the assessment-roll will be presented to the County Court next month. The assessment is 50 cents per front foot on streets where pipes are to be laid.

Local lecturers are unusually well patronized in Evanston, but only two classes of itinerant lecturers ever draw audiences of any size. They are those whose reputation is national and whose ability is undisputed, or those whose lectures are free. Hence, A. M. Griswold, the "Fat Contributor," who belongs to neither of these classes, had a smaller audience than he deserved Saturday night.

The Congregational Society will this evening celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the tossing of the English tea into Boston Harbor, by giving tea to their friends who attend the sociable at the house of Mr. French.

The catalogues of the Free Public Library have been prepared. In the preface are several points of interest in regard to the origin of the library, and the following extracts seem worth preserving:

In the fall of 1870, a meeting was called of the citizens of Evanston favorable to the establishment of a free public library. As the State law did not then allow towns to be taxed for this purpose, it was determined to form a voluntary association for the purpose of maintaining a library as free as possible under the circumstances. The result was the formation of the Evanston Library Association, which was subsequently incorporated under the general laws of the State. It started with a well selected library of about 900 volumes. All residents of Evanston were allowed the free use of the books in the library-rooms and books could be taken from the library on payment of a small weekly fee, or an annual fee of $5. These fees sufficed to pay the running expenses of the library.

The library was opened Feb. 9, 1871. It was kept open during the afternoon and evening of every week day till October, 1871, when the great fire in Chicago made it necessary to curtail expenses, after which it was opened, at first, once, and afterwards, twice, a week. Something over $1,000 was expended for books at the opening of the library, and about $700 for furniture and fixtures. This amount was derived principally from donations of money by friends of the enterprise, the largest of which was $575, from Mr. L. L. Greenleaf, and from fees for life-memberships. Valuable donations of books were made by various gentlemen, the largest contributions coming from H. G. Powers, A. Shuman, J. S. Jewell, and L. J. Gage.

During the session of the Legislature of 1872, a bill was introduced to enable Chicago to establish a Free Public Library. Through the efforts of citizens of Evanston, and especially of Mr. E. S. Taylor, who was in Springfield at the time, the act was amended so as give similar powers to all the municipal corporations of the State. In April, 1873, at the first election after the passage of the act, the citizens of the village of Evanston, without dissent, voted for at wo-mill tax for a Free Public Library. As soon as the Board of Directors of the Public Library was appointed, the Trustees of the Evanston Library Association, in compliance with a vote of the Association, transferred the books and other property of the Association to this Board of Directors, on condition that the Library be maintained as a Free Public Library for the use of the inhabitants of the Village of Evanston. This trust was accepted by the Board of Directors July 3, 1873, and the library thrown open to the public. The tables of the reading-room are now well supplied with periodicals, and $200 worth of new books have just been added to the library.

The present catalogue consists of a list of the books received from the Evanston Library Association, amounting to 913 volumes, and a supplement containing a list of books recently added to the library, amounting to 125 volumes, making in all 1,038 volumes.

The library is kept open at present during the afternoons and evenings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

RAILROAD NEWS.

CHICAGO TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Chicago *Railway Review*, speaking of the all-rail line between here and New Orleans, says:

By the completion of the 106 miles of road from Jackson, Tenn., to Cairo, Ill., and the construction of a railway ferry-boat, an all-rail line is now for the first time provided between Chicago and New Orleans, via the Illinois Central, Mississippi Central, and New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Roads. The distance by the new line is 912 miles, being one mile less than the distance from Chicago to New York by the Pennsylvania's lines via Pittsburgh. It will, in effect, form a consolidated line of road; as the Illinois Central Company have guaranteed the McComb bonds to the value of $6,000,000, with which the new road has been built to Jackson, and the old roads between Jackson and New Orleans brought to condition for the most efficient operation. The lines south of Cairo are all held in the interest of Henry S. McComb, who obtained possession of the Great Northern through the purchase of the stock held by Louisiana and New Orleans, and who controls the Mississippi Central through the Southern Railway Association lessees. Mr. McComb's ownership in those lines, and his policy for their improvement, has from the first had reference to the Chicago connection, now an accomplished fact; and the line is, at this early day, the best between the Ohio River and the Gulf. Under the present arrangement of time-tables, through trains will be run between Chicago and New Orleans in thirty-nine hours—an average of 23⅓ miles per hour, including stops; and, with the opening of the summer season, it may be reduced to thirty-five hours, or an average of 26 miles per hour.

BRIDGING DETROIT RIVER.

James F. Joy, in his report advocating the bridging of the Detroit River, denies that a railroad bridge will be a serious impediment to navigation. He illustrates by reference to the Chicago River as follows:

All the trains of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road run over a single-track bridge over the Chicago River, where there are an immense number of vessels passing up and down with tugs. Those roads both do an immense business, and a very great number of trains pass across the bridge. In 1868, when there was probably not half the business there now is upon those roads, between March and December the draw was open for the passage of vessels 16,984 times, 43,735 vessels of all craft passed through. This was done without serious inconvenience to either the roads or vessels. The time was eight months, and, calling each month thirty days, there were 345,600 minutes in the time, and there was a vessel passed through that whole period in every seven or eight minutes. With the increase of navigation this number is doubtless largely increased, and it is possible there is one every five minutes; and yet there is no trouble for the railway or navigation which materially affects either.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD

is now running regular trains to Elgin. Work is still pushing west of that place, and on the 1st inst. over 40 miles between Elgin and Byron were graded. The bridge across the Rock River at Byron is progressing rapidly, and the stone piers will be ready for the superstructure by March 1. The engine-house at Elgin has just been completed, and other improvements are in progress there which will add greatly to the Company's facilities for business.

BALTIMORE & CHICAGO.

The work of track-laying on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad is completed from the junction with the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio, at Centreton, O., west by north to Deshler on the Dayton & Michigan. This completed section is about sixty miles long, and will be opened for travel about the middle of December. It is not intended to lay any iron west of Deshler this fall, although much work has been done on the grading beyond that point.

NO STRIKE.

The officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad say there is no truth in the dispatch from Aurora stating that their engineers intend to strike, on account of the reduction of 10 per cent in their wages. They claim that their engineers are as well paid as those of any other road in the country.

NEW ELEVATOR.

Mr. George Armour is building, for the use of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on Joy slip, near Twenty-second-street bridge, a new grain elevator which will hold 1,500,000 bushels, and will cost about $850,000. It will be completed by the 1st of May.

CAUSE AND EFFECT—WHY SPANIARDS ARE CRUEL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If boys who delight in decapitating flies, drowning cats, stoning dogs, and abusing and teasing other animals, on reaching manhood are cruel and brutal in all their instincts, and soon swell the ranks of the criminal classes, these results seem but natural and legitimate to one who has observed their beginnings.

If the Spaniards, of all people claiming to be civilized, are the most cruel in the treatment of their prisoners, it should be remembered that they also are now the sole cultivators of the inhuman sport (?) of bull-fighting; and also that, in their general treatment of domestic animals, they practice most outrageous cruelties.

The moral of this is, that, regardless of other considerations, society cannot afford to let its "dumb slaves" be cruelly treated, for the reason that those who perpetuate these cruelties are thereby fitting and training themselves to become bad citizens, and perhaps criminals.

C. G. W.

THE CITY PRINTING.

A new scheme for securing the city printing is reported. It is nothing less than an amalgamation of the *Mail*, *Post*, and *Inter-Ocean* under the general management of Norman T. Gassette, who is said to already hold considerable stock in the *Mail*. It is said that Mr. Scammon will relinquish the *Inter-Ocean* for the sum of $45,000. Mr. Gassette will have chief control, Mr. Blakeley will be given a prominent editorial position, and Mr. Taylor, of the *Mail*, is to be the business manager. It is understood that the *Times* has dropped out of the competition altogether, and strong hopes are entertained that the new combination will be able to get the printing. The *Mail's* chances are at present believed to be exceedingly slight,—or were, before its bid was withdrawn last evening,—as Mr. Hesing dislikes the low bid which the *Mail* put in, for the reason that, if it should be chosen corporation printer, the rates awarded would govern the compensation allowed the *Staats-Zeitung*. It is thought not unlikely that the *Mail's* withdrawal of its bid was in some degree due to Mr. Hesing's wishes in the matter.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Further Consideration of Pay of County Employes.

Opening of Bids for Supplies.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. There were present Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell, and Singer.

In the absence of Commissioner Ashton, Commissioner Harrison took the chair until the President arrived.

A bill of Joseph Pollak, late County Clerk, of something over $10,829.75, for making out Collectors' books for 1873, was referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

SALARIES.

The Committee on Public Service, to whom was referred the matter of salaries of employes of the County Clerk and Clerk of the Criminal Court, reported a schedule for consideration, and recommended that the County Clerk and Clerk of the Criminal Court be invited to confer with the Board in Committee of the Whole. The report was concurred in. The schedules reported by the Committee are as follows:

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

One Chief Clerk	$ 3,000
One Chief Clerk's assistant	2,500
One deputy for marriage licenses and certificates	1,500
One deputy in charge of tax matters	2,500
One assistant to above	1,500
One Tax-appeal Clerk	1,500
One clerk, books, and papers	1,200
Three record-writers, each	1,200
Twenty clerks, 2 months, on application for judgment; 40 clerks, 2 months, on extending taxes; 10 clerks, 1 month, on copying Assessor's books; 10 clerks, 1 month, on copying Collectors books. Total	10,000
Clerk County Commissioners	3,500
Chief Clerk County Court	2,500
Assistant	2,000
Record-writer	2,200
Total	$37,000

FEES THAT OUGHT TO BE COLLECTED.

Marriage licenses at $1.50 each	$15,000
Certificates and filing papers	5,000
Assessors' and Collectors' books	23,000
Tax deeds	5,000
Application for judgment, and copying precept and sales record	10,000
Copying return to Auditor of tax sales	2,000
Making record of forfeited property	12,000
Total	$74,000

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.

Estimated fees—	
Quasi-criminal cases, Clerk's fees	$ 2,000
Fees for copies, affidavits, etc	500
Fees for criminal cases, paid by county	10,000
Total	$12,500
Expenses—	
Clerk of Criminal Court	$3,000
One principal Deputy Clerk	2,400
One Fee, or Process Clerk	1,800
One record writer	1,800
Two office clerks, each	1,000
Total	$10,000

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the matter of salaries of Deputy Sheriffs, reported that the Deputies are appointed by the Sheriff for the entire term of his office, and that it is unconstitutional to alter their salaries, either by increase or decrease, during their terms of office. On motion of Commissioner Crawdford, the report was laid on the table temporarily.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

The Board then took up the bids for furnishing supplies to the county. There were in all 83 bids for the various articles. These were read by the Clerk, who merely gave the names of the respective bidders, without giving the amounts. From among the various bids, the following are given as showing the prevailing rates for some of the chief articles.

Durands & Co.—Coffee-sugar, 10¼c; green coffee, 26½@28c; black tea, 45@60c; young hyson, best, 80c; syrup, 60@75c.

Sibley, Endicott & Co.—Ground coffee, 18@25c; green coffee, 27c; roasted coffee, 30c; black tea, 20@60c; green tea, 40@90c; sugar, 10½c; dried apples, 8¾c; vinegar, 14c; choice table butter, 30c; syrups, 30@65c; kerosene, 15½c; beans, per bushel, $2.35.

James Forsyth & Co.—Sugar, 10c; syrups, 28c@$1.20; Old Java coffee, 34½c; Rio, 25@28c; roasted, 30@34½c; ground coffee, 10@25c; green tea, 30c@$1.25; Young Hyson, 18c@$1.03; Japan tea, 23@76; Oolong, 17@94c.

Dickinson & Co.—Green tea, 45@80c; sugar, 10⅛c; dried apples, 7@9½c; syrup, 50@55c; ground coffee, 17@30c; green coffee, 26½@27½c.

F. Dickinson & Co.—Butter, 28@12c; flour, $4.85@9.00; roasted coffee, 32c; black tea, 43@58c; green tea, 43@75c; ground coffee, 19@28c; sugar, 10⅝c.

The bids for the burial of paupers ranged from $1.74 to 2.50 per head.

In accordance with a resolution submitted by Commissioner Clough, the various bills were referred to special committees appointed by the Chair, as follows:

Groceries, flour, and bread—Commissioners Johnson, Russell, Harris, Lonergan, and Ashton.

Drugs and medical supplies—Commissioners Busse, Bogue, and Roelle.

Stationery, blank books, etc.—Commissioners Herting, Burdick, and Harrison.

Meats, etc.—Commissioners Crawford, Jones, and Singer.

All other articles—Commissioners Clough, Herting, and Crawford.

On motion, the previous action of the Board was reconsidered, and the pay of housekeepers at the Hospital, Poor-House, and Insane Asylum was fixed at $30 per month each.

The Board adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, is in the city.

Thomas P. Robb, President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, is in the city.

The Hon. Jesse O. Norton entered upon his duties as Corporation Counsel yesterday morning.

F. E. Hinckley, Esq., Receiver of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, has gone to New York on business.

Mr. Hall, the photographer, on West Madison street, has just completed a life-sized photograph group of Fire-Marshal Benner and his five Assistants. The likenesses are very perfect, and the picture will be much prized by members of the Department.

Fire-Marshal Benner is expected home from his Eastern trip to-day. He has been absent nearly a month, and during that time has visited a number of large cities, and examined the workings of their Fire Departments with an eye to the improvement of the one which he controls.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, who for many years held the position of Chief Clerk in the office of City Collector, and performed the duties incident thereto to the satisfaction of the general public, tendered his resignation to Mr. Von Hollen yesterday. It would not have been accepted but for the fact that Mr. Brennan is to become second in command in the City Treasurer's office.

James O. Heyworth, who was thrown from his carriage near Lincoln Park Dec. 4, died Sunday from his injuries. Mr. Heyworth was the son of Laurence Heyworth, who lived near Liverpool, Eng. In years past he was largely interested in the Illinois Central Railroad, and also a connection of Mr. Potter, of the Grand Trunk (Canada) Railroad. Mr. Heyworth leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss, besides many friends and early acquaintances, he having resided in Chicago many years.

Dr. A. W. De Klerck, a former Professor in the Gymnasium of Amsterdam, is visiting this country to investigate the condition of such railroad companies in the West as are offering bonds for sale in the European market. He not only carefully examines the financial condition of the companies, but he also visits the country through which the roads pass, and informs himself upon the general character of the climate, products, and population of each locality visited by him. Dr. De Klerck is a gentleman of fine education, is an historical and financial writer of great ability, and is simply making this tour of inspection privately. He purposes publishing the result of his visit to this country on his return to Holland. Dr. De Klerck has already visited the Michigan iron regions, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, and is now in Chicago, preparatory to making another visit to some of the projected railroad routes in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri.

Mr. Everett Chamberlin, one of the editors of the Chicago *Times*, and a journalist of unusual ability, leaves the city to-day for a few months' vacation in California. Mr. Chamberlin is widely known in literary and journalistic circles, but his enviable reputation has been achieved at the expense of his health. He has for years been an indefatigable writer, combining with the arduous duties of daily journalism literary labors of a not less exhausting character. And now, his system having run down through want of rest, he goes to San Diego to enjoy the double delights of leisure and a balmy climate, and to return in the spring, it is hoped, physically equipped for another spell of labor. Mr. Chamberlin is one of the most popular as well as brilliant newspaper men Chicago can boast of, and while his friends greatly regret the necessity which compels his absence, they unite in wishing him a pleasant winter among the orange groves of Southern California.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman—Ben De Bar, St. Louis; Dr. William Scott Young, Philadelphia; John M. Kelley, Wilmington, Del.; Lewis Yelland, New York; E. R. Harrington, New York. . . . *Grand Pacific*—Darius Caldwell, Cleveland; L. G. Cole and family, San Francisco; M. E. Ingalls, President I. C. & L. R. R.; the Hon. Russell Blakeley, St. Paul; Judge J. L. Pendery, Leavenworth; J. D. Duzenbury, Arizona. . . . *Palmer*—Edward Rutz, Springfield, Ill.; Clifford A. Parker, Buffalo; William Young, Milwaukee; James W. Vail, Wisconsin; John Bryson, Washington; J. H. Campbell, Iowa; the Hon. H. B. Upman, Minnesota; Capt. W. S. Moss, Stockton, Cal.; John Gough, Hartford, England; A. Langdon, Washington; J. D. Kinney, Cincinnati.

IN GENERAL.

Gen. McClellan has been visiting the Comte de Paris at Chantilly.

Queen Victoria has had a magnificent stone sarcophagus made to contain the remains of the late Napoleon III.

Mayor Pierce, of Boston, who has just drawn back-pay as Congressman, gives his salary as Mayor to the Boston Public Library.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, is at his desk every morning at 6 o'clock. He rarely goes to receptions, it being his habit to retire early in the evening.

Prof. John Bascom, for a long time Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Williams College, has resigned that position, and accepted the Presidency of Madison University, Wisconsin.

The young people in Washington and Georgetown have commenced their "Germans,"—the belles being daughters of President Grant, Secretary Fish, Admiral Porter, Gens. Sherman, Meigs, and Myers.

Herr Woerlau, a bookseller of Nuremberg, at a recent public meeting, spoke of the Emperor of Germany and his Chancellor as "Herr Wilhelm Hohenzollern and his dragoon, Bismarck." He is now serving out a term of three months in prison.

Stephen Pearl Adrews and nine others have been incorporated under the general law of the District of Columbia as the Normal University of the Pantarchy. Applicants for admission to the freshman class will be examined in the "Basic Outlines of the Universalogy."

Henry Sherwood, the newly elected Postmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington, was a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and lost a leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. His home is Breedsville, Van Buren County. He served in the position of Second Doorkeeper to the House during last session.

Among the witnesses called on behalf of the Crown in the Tichborne case, to rebut the testimony of Luie, the Danish seaman who said he was steward of a vessel which picked up the claimant at sea, was Mr. De Rosier, one of Pinkerton's detectives, who gave evidence to contradict Luie's account of his movements in America.

Thomas Baring's principal heir is Lord Northbrook, Governor-General of India, who comes at once into a fortune of £1,250,000, or $6,250,000 of our money. The deceased banker has left, altogether, over £2,000,000 ($10,000,000), to say nothing of a collection of pictures and objects of art. The legacy duty on Lord Northbrook's share alone will amount to a trifle over $200,000.

Sir Henry Thompson, the British surgeon, feels that it is not proper for him at present to refute the charges that have been made against him of improper treatment of the late Emperor Napoleon. After remarking to this effect at a recent supper of the Midland Medical Society in Birmingham, Sir Henry said that he was ready to rest any reputation he might have upon everything he did in that case, and he might venture to say, in connection therewith, that he did not look back with regret upon anything he counseled or did, and that he should be able to prove its propriety when the time came.

The Earl of Rosebury is doing Washington, and, according to the *Capital*, "Washington is doing the Earl. If he survives he will have a constitution superior to the United States, for it did not survive us. Poor Rosebury! we feel sorry for him. He is being taken through the department. In each department he is loaded down, or rather his valet is, with reports. We watch his progress with anxiety. If Rosebury has any life left after he gets out of the Interior, and has seen old George's small-clothes, we shall be surprised. We warned the Earl that the Agricultural Bureau would be fatal to him. The road to the Agricultural Bureau, we said, is white with the bones of distinguished foreigners. Let not the Washington Monument tempt you, unless you want to die."

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition, entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations, which are introduced for the first time in the present edition, have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

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ANOTHER REHEARSAL being necessary for a complete performance of THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, its first performance will take place to-morrow, WEDNESDAY EVENING, and TICKETS WILL BE EXCHANGED accordingly.

This, TUESDAY, Dec. 17, Fra Diavolo. Mrs. VANZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, WILFORD MORGAN, W. H. TILLA, ED. SEGUIN, H. PEAKES, G. HALL.

This, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16. Mozart's Immortal Opera, The Marriage of Figaro. Joint appearance of the three Prime Donne, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, W. CARLTON, ED. SEGUIN, HENRY PEAKES, W. H. TILLA, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, The Marriage of Figaro, (With the same Grand Cast).

FRIDAY, Dec. 19—Benefit of Miss KELLOGG. Lucia di Lammermoor.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ║ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:20 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m	‡ 6:20 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:20 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
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Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

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Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:40 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

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Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Kenilworth."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Marias Turck. "Lightning Bob."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "A Doom of the Plum-Tecnicon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Lecture by Charles Bradlaugh. Subject: "The Republican Movement in England."

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH—West Monroe street, between Morgan and Aberdeen. Readings by C. Dale Armstrong.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 16, 1873.

More than 300 bills were introduced into Congress yesterday.

The House of Representatives have voted to adjourn on Friday till after the holidays. They will convene again Jan. 6.

There are at least 120,000 people in France who are in favor of monarchy, since a petition for restoration signed by that number of names has been presented in the French Assembly.

The Pomeroy bribery case is further complicated by a report that Pomeroy has purchased a *nolle prosequi* for $7,000. The proof is not in yet, but it is evident that Mr. Pomeroy is not idle.

The vacancy in the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, occasioned by the death of Col. Cook, has been filled by the appointment of Judge James Steele, of Edgar County.

There was a general discussion in the Senate yesterday on the finances, in which Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, demanded $100,000,000 more currency in behalf of the West. Nothing definite was accomplished.

That the country is gradually recovering from the effects of the panic is indicated to some extent by the announcement of Messrs. Claflin & Co., the great dry goods firm of New York, that they will be able to anticipate the payment of the first installment of their extended paper.

The Iowa State Grange, which claims to represent the sentiment of 100,000 farmers in that State, have passed a resolution requesting Iowa Congressmen to vote against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and favor the revival of the income tax if more taxation shall become necessary.

Mr. Hoar's bill for devoting the proceeds of the public land sales to an educational fund provides for a division among the States according to their relative illiteracy for five years to come, and thereafter an equal allotment to all. The bill is thus favorable to the Southern States in general and the negro race in particular.

Kansas seems to lead the van in the march of defaulting Treasurers. Leavenworth reports a shortage of $3,000 on the part of its City Treasurer, and another of $70,000 on the part of the County Treasurer, who has made an assignment of his property to his bondsmen. In addition to this, the State Treasurer of Kansas is also alleged to be in arrears.

The Special Committee of the House have adopted the feeble compromise on the salary question suggested by the Administration, and have decided to report a bill fixing the salary of Congressmen at $5,500 a year and actual traveling expenses. The bill will repeal all increase of salaries made by the law of last March, except the President's, which will not be disturbed.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections being equally divided on the question whether the Hon. Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, shall have a seat in that body, the matter has been turned over to the Senate at large to decide the question. The political division of the Senate is fifty-one regular Republicans to twenty-three of the entire opposition, which will probably have something to do with the settlement of the case.

Mayor Colvin last night corrected his mistake of a week ago, by first removing Mr. Wright from the Board of Police Commissioners and then appointing Mr. Klokke to the vacancy. Jacob Behm was also nominated Police Superintendent in place of Mr. Washburn, who has resigned. None of Mr. Colvin's appointments have been confirmed other than those heretofore noted. The Council have postponed, for another week, the consideration of the proposed reduction of the tax-levy.

The sufferings of the settlers in Northwestern Iowa prove to be much greater than has been believed. The number of families is said to be 1,000, and of persons over 4,000, who are actually suffering from want of food in this land of plenty. The famine has been brought on by the grasshopper plague which has utterly destroyed the crops in that section of the country. Aside from the preparations for relief made in different parts of the State, the State Grange has appointed a Special Committee, with headquarters at Des Moines, to receive contributions.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and breadstuffs were generally stronger. Mess pork was active, but 35c lower, closing at $14.10@14.15 cash, and $14.90 seller February. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.25@8.30 cash, and $8.70@8.75 seller February. Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 5¾c for shoulders, 6¾@6¾c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all boxed, and 8¼@8½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and 1c higher, at 96c per gallon. Dressed hogs were dull and easier, closing at $5.65@5.75 per 100 lbs. Flour was more active and firmer at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was active and 1c higher, closing at $1.15¾ cash, and $1.17¾ seller January. Corn was more active and firmer, closing at 53½c cash, and 53¾c seller January. Oats were more active and firmer, closing at 33½c cash, and 39½c seller January. Rye was quiet and easier at 78c. Barley was dull and little better than nominal at $1.42 for No. 2, and $1.03 for No. 3. Hogs were inactive and nominally 15c lower. Cattle were in fair request and firm. Sheep quiet.

Mr. Tremain yesterday introduced into the House a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law which provides (1) for the absolute repeal of the present law and all the amendments, and (2) that, in cases now pending, the creditors representing the largest amount of claims shall decide the mode of settlement. It was determined to make the bill the special order for to-day. Its passage will restore the old relations between creditors and debtors that existed before the Bankruptcy act became a law, and which are determined in the several States by the different statutes thereof. It is hinted, however, that the provision regarding pending bankruptcy suits has been conceived in the interest of Jay Cooke and others against whom proceedings have already been instituted.

The death is announced of Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Prussia. This lady was the wife of Frederick William IV., a brother of the present Emperor of Germany and his predecessor as King of Prussia. Frederick William IV. died in 1861, childless. His relict was the daughter of Maximilian I., of Bavaria, who died in 1825, and who was the first King of Bavaria, having succeeded, through the instrumentality of Napoleon Bonaparte, the long line of Electors of Bavaria. All the female descendants of this family were attractive enough to make good marriages, and they are represented on many of the thrones of Europe. The Queen Dowager Elizabeth was born in 1801, and was about 72 years old at her death.

The amount of David A. Gage's defalcation is now stated to be $250,000, as ascertained by the difference between the actual money in banks and the City Treasurer's statement of the balance on hand. A meeting has been arranged for to-day at 1 o'clock, at which the Mayor, City Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel will listen to the proposition which Mr. Gage will make through his counsel. It is presumed that the proposition will be to turn over *all* the property of which Mr. Gage is possessed, ask the city to take it and realize thereon as much of the deficiency as it will pay, and look to the bondsmen for the remainder, if there shall still be a shortage. Mr. O'Hara's bonds as City Treasurer were approved by the Council last night, and Mr. Gage must meet the demand for the city moneys to-day.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the appeal of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Treasurer of Lincoln County, Neb., resisting a county tax levy on the property of the road, has decided that the taxing power of a State is independent of the Constitution of the United States, and that, as an attribute of sovereignty, it may be exercised over all property and business within the boundaries of the State, except in so far as it may have been surrendered to the Federal Government. The County tax on the Union Pacific Railroad is therefore valid. Justice Strong delivered the majority opinion of the Court, but Justice Bradley filed a dissenting opinion, in which the tax of the Union Pacific Road is held to be an unlawful interference with instrumentalities created in this case by the General Government.

The State Grange's resolution, complaining that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was the only newspaper in the State that gave full accounts of its proceedings at Bloomington, was based on the *whereas* that "certain leading newspapers" found fault with the monopoly. It is a pity that the State Grange neglected to give the names of the "certain leading newspapers" which feel so badly. As a matter of fact, THE TRIBUNE was the only newspaper that had both the enterprise and the appreciation of the Grange to send a special reporter to Bloomington. This is the reason why THE TRIBUNE had a monopoly of the news. The "certain leading newspapers" have evidently persuaded the Grange that it was the Grange's duty, and not that of the newspapers, to furnish the news, and thereby betrayed the Grange into a *faux pas*. We will inform the Grangers, for their future protection, that it is the business of newspapers to collect the news for themselves, and that, whenever "certain leading newspapers" fail to take any steps to this end, it is not the duty of the Grange, or any other public body, to supply the deficiency, nor even to condole with them for their want of enterprise.

The Agricultural College of Iowa is again in trouble. Last year, the Treasurer defaulted in a large amount. It seems that Mr. A. G. Welch, who, a few years ago, represented Florida in the United States Senate for a short time, has been President of the College. He and the professors do not get along very well, so, at a meeting of the Trustees, Welch resigned, and the Board, by an unanimous vote, removed all the professors. It was understood before the vote that two of the professors were to be re-elected. Welch was then re-elected, but six out of the eleven Trustees refused to vote to re-elect the professors. The trick became transparent at once. It required seven votes to remove a professor; this vote could not be obtained, but the removal was secured under an agreement to re-elect them, which agreement was not carried out. The friends of the discarded professors are making it lively for President Welch, and all the papers of the State are discussing the matter warmly. The allegation is made that all the professors voted the Farmers' ticket, while the President thought they should have voted the Republican ticket. The College will probably be overhauled generally by the Legislature at the meeting this winter.

The most important discussion which has occurred during the present session of Congress took place in the House yesterday, relative to the means to be adopted for supplying the deficiency in the revenue. In answer to a request from the Ways and Means Committee, Secretary Richardson had written another letter, purporting to be an explanation why he recommended the increase of taxation on the particular things singled out in his first letter. The second letter really consists in great part, however, of quotations from the first, and, in spite of the evident sentiment against an increase, the Secretary does not modify his first suggestions. He announces that already $18,000,000 of the so-called "reserve" have been paid out to meet deficiencies, and that the amount will be increased by several millions before the first of next month. A resolution was introduced by the Ways and Means Committee, recommending that the Department be instructed to exhaust every effort at reduction before adding an additional burden of taxation. In this, they find the co-operation of the Committee on Appropriations, who presented a resolution calling for a revision of the estimates for the current year. These resolutions were discussed at length. Gen. Butler, having suggested an issue of non-interest-paying notes, wandered off into his usual vagaries on the currency and debt questions, and pronounced the movement in favor of a return to specie payment as "a mischievous dogma," and also as "a delusion and a snare." Mr. Dawes remained by the question before the House; said it was a marvel to him that the estimates steadily increased every year ($12,000,000 more this year than last), and warned the House that it would be fatal to our national credit abroad to borrow money to pay the interest on what we already owe. The final adoption of the resolution introduced by the Committee on Appropriations would indicate that the sentiment of the House is right in this matter. Judge Kelley introduced a resolution providing for the issue of a temporary loan at a low interest, but the House voted to adjourn rather than act on it.

COUNT THE MONEY.

We are in favor of all persons, whether candidates for office or not, who want to Count the Money. We are satisfied that all public money should be counted. We believe that Treasurers and custodians of public money should be ineligible to re-election, and that their terms of office should be short. We are in favor of counting the money at unexpected times. We are in favor of having the money counted by the Public Enemy. We desire to have a public enemy appointed by the Courts or elected by the people to count the money. We should like to have the money counted at the State Treasury, and at the National Treasury, and at all the Sub-Treasuries. If there had been a periodical count at the National Treasury, the Government would not have had $182,000 in Jay Cooke's Washington bank. If there had been a periodical count of the Chicago City money, it would be in the Treasury to-day, instead of being in Riverside bonds or in cats and dogs. Count the Money.

The need of counting the money is not confined to any political party now existing, or any party that has previously existed, or that may hereafter exist. It is one of the needs of human nature. A few years ago there was a defalcation in the State Treasury of Ohio, and the political party opposed to the defaulting Treasurer raised a great hue and cry about it. An investigation was ordered, and it was found that the defalcation commenced in the preceding term, when the other party was in power, and that the Treasurer had "carried" the defalcation of his predecessor and added one of his own on top of it. The howl was then on the other side, but it was not of long duration. Both parties being equally in the mire, it was deemed best to say no more about it.

Quite recently, there was a defalcation in the State Treasury of Minnesota, and the investigation showed that it had commenced a long way back of the then Treasurer,—that a raft of deficiencies had drifted into his administration, he generously or foolishly undertaking to carry them safely over his term of office, and float them into the next man's cash account, hoping, meanwhile, to collect something from the speculators and politicians who had got the State money. A few days ago, there was a defalcation in the New York State Treasury. Not long since, there was a defalcation in the Iowa State Treasury. There is a defalcation in the Brooklyn City Treasury. Shortly after the Chicago fire, a defalcation was discovered in the Philadelphia City Treasury. There has been a defalcation of public securities in the City of Pittsburgh. Defalcations in County Treasuries are distressingly numerous. And now comes the defalcation in the Chicago City Treasury.

Something must be done, and nothing else can be done but to count the money. The taking of bonds avails nothing to prevent defalcations. The sums placed in the care of Treasurers are frequently in excess of the amounts for which bonds can be given. The Treasurer of the United States gives a bond for only half a million, while the sums held by him average over one hundred millions. Mr. Gage's official bond was for only one million, while the monthly balances show that he had $1,444,000 on the 1st of September, and that the balance was oftener over than under the amount of his bond. There has been gross neglect everywhere in not surrounding the public funds with the safeguards which prudent business men would adopt for the management of their private estates—the most important of which is to frequently Count the Money.

MODERN RAILWAY-BUILDING.

In the report of the Committee on Railway Transportation of the New York Cheap Transportation Association, various defects and abuses of the railway system are pointed out and discussed, and the Committee adopts a graphic sketch of the modern mode of building railways. The old-fashioned way was to have a survey and an estimate of the cost of construction and equipment; when this was done, there came a subscription to the capital stock, which was called in by installments until at least two-thirds or more of the work was completed, and the company had that much property actually built and paid for. Then a mortgage was issued, and the amount of money necessary to complete and keep the road in running order was borrowed. The modern style is quite different. A few men conclude to build a railroad without the expenditure of a dollar. The first thing done is to form the company, and solicit subscriptions in the bonds of the various towns, counties, cities, etc., along the line,—for this purpose making lavish promises of depots and workshops. Having secured these, they next issue construction bonds to an indefinite sum. The managers then organize themselves with others into a construction company, and make a contract with themselves to build the road. The bonds are sent to New York, where a "banking-house" is selected and the bonds placed for sale. The President, Treasurer, or whoever has the duty of selling the bonds, agrees that the banker shall have the bonds at 70 cents, and may keep all he can get over that sum; the committee, however, write home to the "company" that they can get but 60 cents, and are authorized to sell at that rate. The banker and the committee divide the 10 cents between them. The religious press is then employed to advertise the bonds, and some Christian statesman writes to a brother advising an investment in the enticing 10 per cent bonds. Widows, guardians, and trustees sell out their trust funds, and invest in these railroad bonds thus recommended. In the meantime, the construction company goes ahead with its grading and building the road; the contracts are sub-let to friends of the Directors, and these sub-contractors run off and fail to pay for the labor or material. In this way the road is finally built from the proceeds of the municipal bonds obtained by fraudulent representations, and the construction bonds issued by the railroad company. There is then a meeting in which paid-up capital stock, equaling in amount the sum of the outstanding bonds, is issued and divided among the Directors directly, or given to them as the construction company; extortionate rates for transportation of passengers and freights are levied on the people who use the road; "freight" and "mining" companies are organized by the managers, and contracts made with them by which they shall have a monopoly of the profit of transportation. If possible, an issue of second-mortgage bonds is made, and, when every dollar that can be robbed or squeezed out of the concern is exhausted, then the Directors retire; then the road is sold, and the old Directors buy it in for one-fourth of its indebtedness; or, better still, lease it in perpetuity to some other company for a personal annuity, leaving bondholders to get their interest as they can, and the stockholders, especially the municipalities, without the least evidence of title in their property.

This is the modern style of building railroads, and has, since 1868, been successfully carried out in all parts of the country. Little or no money is invested by those who undertake to build the roads. All the money contributed is paid by the victims and dupes who are induced to purchase the bonds or stocks. For every dollar expended in the construction of the road, there are three to four dollars in bonds or stocks issued, and the surplus, after paying the actual cost of the road, is divided among the managers. In the recent investigation it was stated that there was but $30,000 stock subscribed to build a certain railroad 100 miles long, and that of this subscription only 10 per cent was ever paid. The men who paid this $3,000 were the same who were the Directors,—including the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and other managing officers of the railroad company, and who were also interested in the other companies having contracts with the railroad company. These abuses, or, as they may with propriety be called, frauds, in the modern system of railways, are the producing causes of the inordinate and unreasonable rates for transportation.

MORE SWINDLING BONDS TO BE TESTED.

The people of several towns in Logan County have determined to test the legality of the tax levied on them by the Auditor to pay the interest on certain railroad-aid bonds, under the law of 1869, known as the Tax-Stealing law. The bonds upon which injunctions have been obtained were issued in aid of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. These bonds have been registered since last December, and we do not know their amount. Though registered within the last year, they must have been voted before August, 1870. How many other bonds have been registered during the year 1873 we will not know until after the annual report of the State Auditor is published. Prior to December, 1872, there had been local bonds issued in aid of this railroad by the following municipalities: McLean County, the Town of Empire, $74,700; the Town of West, $10,000. This railroad is the consolidation of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville, and the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroads, both of these roads being united and under the new corporation known as the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. The road is 202 miles long, extending from Indianapolis to Pekin. The liabilities in 1872 were, capital stock, $5,000,000; first-mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, $5,000,000; second-mortgage 8 per cent bonds, $1,200,000. Total, $11,200,000. Gross earnings in 1872, $1,133,000. There had been, however, in 1872, registered a number of municipal bonds issued to that part of the now consolidated road, then known as the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad. These bonds are as follows:

Champaign County—		Danvers	$ 30,000
Urbana	$71,600	Downs	10,000
West Urbana	73,000	Piatt County—	
Middleton	47,000	Blue Ridge	39,000
Tazewell County	70,000	Vermilion County—	
Pekin (city)	44,150	Danville	100,000
Elm Grove	7,000	DeWitt County—	
Mackinaw	18,000	Santa Anna	50,000
Pekin	15,000		
Tremont	12,000	Total	$638,700
McLean County—			
Bloomington	99,500		

All these bonds bear 10 per cent interest. Including the $84,700 subscribed by the two towns in McLean County to the consolidated Company, and allowing $50,000 for the towns in Logan County, the total bond subscription is over $800,000, all bearing 10 per cent interest. There is a general protest in the counties against paying these bonds, or any interest on them, and hence the people of the State can understand how deeply the bond-holders are interested in the recent levy by the State Auditor of over $1,100,000 tax upon the State at large to pay the principal.

The Supreme Court has blotted out the bonds issued to the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, and it is possible that the judicial proceedings taken in the case of the bonds issued to this road will end in a like result; but in the meantime the Auditor is at work levying taxes in the unfortunate towns to pay the interest and on the State at large to pay the principal of the bonds.

A HARMLESS BIGOT.

Father Phelan, of St. Louis, who some weeks ago made himself notorious at the meeting of the Catholic Benevolent Association by his intemperate counsels with regard to the common-school system of this country, has once more expressed his views in public upon this subject. The members of the Association, to which we have referred, had the good sense to vote down his crazy propositions at the time they were offered, but it seems that he is not so easily to be suppressed, and the public, therefore, has been obliged to listen once more to his absurd but harmless ravings. The gist of his position is summed up in the two statements, first, that there should be no public-school system of education, and, second, that the schools should be utilized for the teaching of religion, and, as Father Phelan is opposed to every form of Protestant religion, of course he means the Catholic religion. He would have no system of education in the public schools, because it robs the workshops of industry, units for manual labor, and leads to crime. In other words, he would abolish the whole system of education, because, in his view, the people are getting to know too much. It would be worse than useless to attempt to reason with a man whose narrow mind, in this day of enlightenment, can reach no other result than this. If he were brayed in a mortar it would probably not cure him of his folly. It would be idle to tell him that, notwithstanding all the efforts made to elevate the people by education, ignorance greatly preponderates; that, instead of robbing the workshop, the educated workman commands higher wages than the ignorant one; that ignorance and crime go hand in hand, the world over; that ten ignorant men commit crime to one educated man; that the most prosperous nations are the best educated ones; that education brings happiness to the fireside, and ignorance brings misery; that education elevates, dignifies, and purifies mankind; that its tendency is upward, and that the tendency of ignorance is downward; and that because here and there an educated man commits crime this is no more an argument against education than the crime of a religious man is an argument against religion. Education like religion is to be judged by its effects upon the masses, not upon individuals. We are to put ignorant Asia and Africa by the side of educated Europe and America; ignorant Spain by the side of educated England; and so on, State by State, city by city, and even village by village, to see the effects of education. These elementary truths, however, which lie at the very basis of individual and national dignity, prosperity, and happiness would be thrown away upon a man who is narrow-minded by nature. Father Phelan has but one object in his life—the advancement of the Catholic religion, and, according to his narrow view, the Catholic religion can only prosper and increase through the medium of ignorance. This is the doctrine and the practice attributed to the Dark Ages, of which Father Phelan is a nineteenth century representative. If he had lived in those days, he would have been a bright and shining light; but the world has advanced since then, and the Church to which he belongs has advanced, and the rising generation of that Church is advancing, by virtue of the very education which Father Phelan dreads so much. They are reading, and writing, and learning, and thinking for themselves, and preparing themselves to be better citizens, both socially, morally, and religiously. Meanwhile, Father Phelan, like Mrs. Partington trying to sweep the Atlantic out of her door, seeks, and will probably continue to seek, to stop the education of the people. If the effort were not so supremely silly and harmless, it might cause some apprehension. He will have his little day of rant and bluster, and then pass away, but the great world will keep on moving nevertheless.

The case of the alleged lunatic heiress, Maria Barto, is creating great excitement in Pennsylvania. In 1866, one year after the death of her husband, she was declared a lunatic, and sent to the asylum. After remaining there some time, during which her fortune was placed in the hands of a committee, she was released and went to live with her guardian. Two years ago, she became acquainted with a clergyman, the Rev. L. C. Herman, and was eventually married to him. This proceeding exasperated her friends, who thereupon entered a suit for divorce and obtained it, upon the ground that, being *non compos mentis*, she was not capable of contracting a valid marriage. The minister left the vicinity for a time, but subsequently managed to see her, and they were married over again. Her friends then went to work and carried her off, while he was temporarily absent, whereupon he brought suit to regain possession of her. This suit has just resulted in her being remanded to the asylum again. The disconsolate minister, therefore, after twice marrying his wife, hasn't got her or her fortune either, the latter feature probably being quite as melancholy to him as the former, the fortune being a very large one.

The City of Pittsburgh is in a condition to sympathize with the City of Chicago, having just lost half a million dollars in water bonds. The simple facts are, that $223,000 in cash or its equivalent and $254,000 of water-loan bonds were deposited with the National Trust Company, instead of with the City Treasurer, as the law directs, by the Secretary of the Water Commission, and that the Cashier of this Company hypothecated them for his friends on their notes, and that, so far as the city is concerned, the funds are gone. One result of all this has been the arrest of the Secretary for embezzlement, and of the Cashier and four of the Directors of the Company for conspiracy to defraud the city. The other result is that the taxpayers have got to foot the bill.

The rise and fall of Pithole City, in the centre of the Pennsylvania oil-regions, seems almost like a miracle. In three months after the first house was built it had two theatres, two newspapers, an opera-house, 75 hotels and saloons, one of the former costing $100,000, and a population of 25,000 people. Now, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says, the people have vanished, the theatres are closed, the newspapers removed, the oil-wells are dry, and the place is lapsing into its original desolation as rapidly as it was built up. There are now scarcely 100 people in the place. This wonderful growth and equally wonderful decline could hardly be possible in any other part of the world. The history of Pithole is the history in brief of the eager, restless, energetic American life.

Buda, on the right bank of the Danube, and Pesth, on the left, have been consolidated, and Buda-Pesth is now the Capital of Hungary, and the long contention of the two cities, the first claiming to be the Capital by right of prescription, and the second by right of population and wealth, is over. The strife between the two towns has been a bitter one for hundreds of years; but it is now settled by the Diet, which, at its last session, organized the new municipality, the organization being completed, recently, by the election of Mayor and other city officials.

Agassiz's Unfinished Work.

The public loss in the death of Agassiz is to be measured by the work he was doing and was capable of doing, none of which can be completed as it would have been by his master hand. At the moment of his death his brain was busy with projects of great value to science and to the world. Some of them, like the Cambridge Museum, others can carry forward, but some, like the series of papers he had planned to vanquish the Darwinians, will die with him. The Cambridge Museum is one of the greatest undertakings with which Agassiz was connected. This Museum, which stands second to none in the world, America owes to Agassiz. Its establishment was his own idea, and it was intended by him as a payment of the debt of gratitude which his great simple heart felt he owed the country of his adoption. He began the work poor and alone. The collections were all made at his own expense, and were stored partly in his own house, partly in the cellar of Harvard Hall, and partly in a shanty on the Brighton road. The sum of $12,000 was raised for the purchase of this collection, in 1858, by the Treasurer of Harvard College. In 1859—its founder having spent the interval in greatly adding to its value—a generous bequest of $50,000 from Francis C. Gray, of Boston, followed by a grant the following year from the State of $100,000, and by private subscriptions to the amount of $71,000, placed Prof. Agassiz's cherished plan of a Museum of Comparative Zoology on a sure financial basis. His object was stated in his address to the Legislature in 1859, in its behalf, to be "to have a museum founded here which will equal the great museums of the Old World. We have a continent before us for exploration which has as yet been only skimmed on the surface. My earnest desire has always been, and is now, to put our universities on a footing with those of Europe, or even ahead of them." The Museum is but 14 years old, and has so well fulfilled the hopes and and plans of its founder that Prof. Tyndall said of it, after a thorough examination: "We have nothing like this in the Old World." A scientific specialist, who was familiar with every similar institution abroad, said of the Cambridge Museum, that nowhere else had he "seen so much original work done." Everything is there done systematically. As Prof. Agassiz himself has said, "The time has passed when the value of a museum is to be measured by the number of its stuffed birds and empty shells." And he has accordingly kept the institution from degenerating into a mere repository for dry bones.

It has been objected to the organization of the Museum that it was too comprehensive, and covered so wide a range that it would collapse when its founder was taken away. It was in reply to these criticisms that Prof. Agassiz said, in reporting its condition for last year, "The Museum is now so organized (vitalized as it were with the spirit of thought and connected work) that my presence or absence is of little importance. It will keep on its course without any new or repeated stimulus beyond the necessary appropriations for its maintenance." There could be no more fitting monument erected to Agassiz's memory than the perpetuation of the work he has so well and unselfishly begun, and it is to be hoped that, when the present resources of the Museum fail—which will be in about a year—means will be found to commemorate him by giving it a permanent endowment.

Prof. Agassiz leaves unfinished a study which he had begun of the Echinoderms. He had purchased and added to his favorite Museum a very fine collection of these fossils, which had been made in Iowa, and is said to afford the best opportunity for classification that has yet been obtained. His son, Alexander, has been particularly instructed by his father in this branch of natural history, and may continue the work.

The arrangement, study, and comparison of the invaluable zoological collection made by Prof. Agassiz and his associates on the voyage of the coast survey steamer Hassler, from Boston to San Francisco, is another important undertaking that must forever remain unfinished as he would have done it. This collection was so large that more than 3,500 gallons of alcohol were required to preserve it. For many weeks, the attaches of the Museum have been preparing it for the inspection of their chief, who meant to have begun work on it early in the coming year, and believed that it would be one of the greatest labors of his life. Its material was of immense scientific value. It covered in some respects the whole field of zoology, including the natural history of mankind, that of marine mammalia, marine birds, reptiles, and fishes. Another study that Agassiz had planned was the order or relations of development in birds, from the embryo to the more mature forms, and for this purpose he had made a fine collection of eggs; and still another was the preparation of a synthetic collection showing the affinities of animals.

Besides these projects which were part of his work in connection with the Museum, Prof. Agassiz had promised to write a series of articles on "Evolution" for the *Atlantic Monthly*. The first of these has appeared; the rest must remain unwritten. He was also busy on a review of Haeckel's work on sponges, in which he intended to combat strongly the Development Theory as applied to sponges by the author. He was to have lectured, in addition, to the students of Harvard and Yale, and was engaged for a course of lectures in Washington in February.

The latest, most novel, and one of the most useful projects of this indefatigable brain was the Natural History School at Penikese Island, and it is the one most likely to suffer most from his death. Its plan was suggested by his profound disbelief in any other means of teaching natural history than that of bringing the student face to face with Nature. The idea was wholly original, and its execution, so far, has been altogether his personal work. It was his great reputation that brought hundreds of applications for admission before the school was open, and, without that attraction and guarantee, the school can barely hope to achieve the results his presence would have insured. During its first year, just closing, a good deal was done in the erection of necessary buildings, but the founder had planned his most important work for the coming spring. Then the pupils were to have been supplied with lodgings and lectures, and all appliances necessary for carrying on thorough scientific training. Extensive works were planned for supplying fresh sea-water to the aquariums and an observatory was projected to occupy the highest point of the island. While Agassiz lived, the success of the experiment depended simply on the munificence of Mr. Anderson. It remains to be seen whether, even if Mr. Anderson's generosity fails not, any one can be found able to continue the work of educating a class of teachers who may teach what they have seen and not simply what they have read.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Fernando Wood, in his meekly-beseeching letter that Tammany would not go back on him, wrote, Dec. 2, 1873:

> As to myself, I did not vote the back-pay bill in the last Congress, being in New York with a sick wife. Had I been present I should have voted against it.

The *Congressional Globe* shows that Fernando Wood voted steadily to keep the grab movement going until called to his sick wife in New York, and supplies this information concerning the final vote:

> William B. Read, Kentucky (His name being called)—Mr. Speaker: I am paired on this question with the gentleman from New York, Mr. Wood. If he were present he would vote in the affirmative, while I should vote in the negative.

—Editors in the rural districts, who are also Postmasters, and who keep up a clatter that "The Republican Congressional caucus unanimously resolved to repeal the salary act," and that the salary act "is doubtless by this time repealed," etc., are invited to pick some texts out of an editorial in good Brother Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* of Dec. 11, viz.:

> Interest in the subject is rapidly passing away. . . . It is not at all probable that any legislation will be consummated on that subject. . . . The discussion thus far has disclosed the fact that scarcely a single Representative thinks the pay at the new rate too large. . . . All the Senators and Representatives, possibly with two or three exceptions, have been drawing pay at the increased rate since the 4th of last March. . . . It is a question whether any of them will obtain the poor reward of popular applause for the practice of hypocrisy. . . . This [or does pay] is now impracticable. Senators and Representatives will probably continue to be paid in the form of an annual salary from this time forward, as long as the Republic stands.

On the same day that Brother Harlan was saying this, the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* was flinging at Fernando Wood and saying:

> It is no use to throw up the names of Grant and Matt Carpenter, for both they and the Republican members of Congress will favor a repeal of the back-pay and increase-of-pay law.

—The Grant party in Congress have already begun their old game of promising much and performing little upon the salary-grab repeal. . . . Nothing short of the repeal of the whole infamous measure, including the Presidential swag, will satisfy the people.—*Lansing (Mich.) Journal.*

—To botch the matter now will only add to the disgust of the people, not only with the thieving operation, but with the pretended repentance of their unfaithful servants.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—No question now before Congress is regarded with so much interest by the people as that known as the "back-pay steal." There is a good deal of unnecessary wrangling in the House over the repeal—a good deal more than there was when it passed.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—The people are watching them intently, and demand that not only the members' part of the increase be cut off, but the President's too.—*Mount Pleasant (Ia.) Press.*

—There does not seem to be any danger of hasty legislation in the repeal of the salary bill.—*Toledo Commercial.*

—The whole proceeding, in its inception and enactment, may be justly designated a grab, and the members of the present Congress may effect something in behalf of their own good character by repealing it ungrudgingly.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—The increase of salaries—from Congressmen to President—was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon a people. If Congress knows what is best for it, it will take swift occasion to repeal the obnoxious law, and woe be to the member whose record is not clear on this question. It were better for him he had never been a Congressman.—*Kansas City Times.*

—If the Congressmen don't stop their quarreling over the repeal of the grab bill, they will become a stench in the nostrils of the nation.—*South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.*

—It looks as though the grab might remain. If so, what a rattling among the dry bones there will be next fall. Won't the rural districts go for somebody?—*Clinton (Iowa) Age.*

—We have but very little hope, however, that the fair thing will be done. We expect that a great noise will be made, and when the smoke of the contest clears away, find the matter about where it is at present. Let those who trifle with the public's interest, however, remember that a day of reckoning is at hand.—*News Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

—There is neither sense nor propriety in a Congressman drawing, as has been done this year, over $5,000 before he has been sworn in. Compensation should date from the beginning of the actual session of Congress.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mr. Cox pleads in his own defense that the law allows men elected to fill a vacancy to draw pay from the date when the vacancy occurred, even though they are not elected until long afterward. But this only serves to call attention to that abuse in the law. The law which allows such a back-pay grab ought to be repealed.—*Detroit Post.*

—It is far better to fall below the exact line of measurement in fixing salaries than to rise above it. The whole theory of our Government is simplicity, and in this age of shoddy aristocracy, aped by so many of our wealthy people, the example of the Government should unmistakably point to simplicity.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Any patched-up, half-and-half repeal of the salary increase will not satisfy the people of the nation. If any members cannot screw their courage up to the sticking point and make clear work of it, they may as well, for their own interests—and we now merely address those who have no higher motive in their public action—they may as well, we say, let the iniquitous act stand and pocket the proceeds.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—If this Congress would now repeal the salary-grab law, and require the money of the people that has already been stolen to be placed back again in the Treasury, where it belongs, they will be entitled to the credit of doing an honest act—no matter what motive prompted it.—*Ogunwka (Ill.) Spectator.*

—The drift of sentiment in Congress is said to be in favor of $6,000 salary per annum. It is quite safe to assume that the drift of sentiment will be to take just as little from the sum established in the late grab-law as possible. We may add that the drift of sentiment on the part of the public is that the salary should be reduced considerably below that, and if this Congress fails to heed that sentiment, the next probably will be so constituted as to heed it.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The members of the present Congress may as well look for employment at their respective homes, for they will need it as soon as their present terms close.—*Carlyle (Ill.) Union Banner.*

—Let Congress go to work now and pass a series of resolutions against the people for the harsh things they have been saying the past few months, and then vote another increase. It would all blow over by another Congress.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—We want better business ability in Congress. The financial blunders alone of the last few years have cost the nation not less than a million of dollars per Congressman. . . . We want a Congress which understands business principles and can do the national business as steadily, soundly, and successfully as a good business man carries on his own affairs.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—Financial tinkering and wrangling over back-pay seems to be the order of the day in Congress.—*Omaha Bee.*

—It was not the amount of money taken by the Congressional salary-steal that so rouses the indignation of the people; but the shame and scandal of the proceeding.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—The same violent and vindictive partisanship that went to make up the life of the old Congress has made indecent haste to assert itself in the new. . . . It is the same old reign of the bribe-takers and the ring-masters, and there is to be another long night of despotism, another disgraceful period of recklessness and profligacy, and then the final reckoning.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

—We are stupid, and deserve oppression if we let it remain thus. . . . We can smite this horde of parasite oppressors to the dust. It is our duty to do it. Vote not for one of them, by whatsoever party nominated. Demand of the men for whom you vote the unconditional repeal of the Salary bill, and the old rate for Congressmen and the President. If they fail to work for that sum, smite them as accessory after the deed, and never cease to use the flaming sword of your indignation until you have rebuked this tyranny and crushed it under your feet. Don't allow tricksters to turn you aside to matters of personal and party strife. Keep the main issue before you. Fight it out on that line.—*Danville (Ill.) News.*

—The salary-steal was the most prominent, and the one that all honest people denounced; and it was also the one that in the recent election brought a new party into existence, and one that has, in the short space of six months, accomplished more to relieve the masses

THE COUNCIL.

Dan O'Hara's Bond Approved.

Police Commissioner Wright Removed and Klokke Nominated.

Rehm Sent in as Superintendent of Police---No Confirmations.

The Proposed Reduction of the Tax-Levy Postponed One Week.

The "Mail" Withdraws Its Bid---The Boiler Inspector.

The Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, Mayor Colvin in the chair. The full Board of Aldermen were present, with the exception of Aldermen McClowry and Kehoe.

NOMINATION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The Mayor submitted the following communication:

By virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by law, I have this day removed Levi P. Wright from office as Commissioner of the Board of Police of the City of Chicago. My reason for such removal is, that the said Wright has so discharged the duties of said office that the discipline and usefulness of the police force has been greatly impaired, and due regard for the general public interests required his removal from office. I have appointed Ernst F. C. Klokke to fill the unexpired term of the said Levi P. Wright, and respectfully ask the consent of your honorable body to such appointment.

Ald. McGrath moved that the nomination of Mr. Klokke be confirmed.

Ald Campbell moved to refer to the Committee on Police, and it was so referred.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

A vacancy having been created in the office of General Superintendent of Police by the resignation of Elmer Washburn, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I hereby appoint Jacob Rehm for that office, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Police.

THE COUNTY MUST PAY UP.

Ald Dixon offered the following:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly in 1872 passed a law fixing the salaries of State officers; and

WHEREAS, Said law in relation to Cook County, provides that "if in the County of Cook, upon auditing of such accounts, there shall be found anybalance due to the County of Cook from the County Treasurer, the County of Cook shall account for, and pay over to the City of Chicago its just proportion of the same;" and,

WHEREAS, No account or statement appears to have yet been made to the City of Chicago since the passage of the law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, directed to confer with the Commissioners of Cook County and ascertain from said Commissioners and the books of the County Treasurer, what balance remains in the Treasury of Cook County after paying the expenses of the several county officers, and also to ascertain what proportion of said fees are due and payable to the City of Chicago, as provided for in Sec. 31 of an act to fix the salaries of State officers, approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Stone submitted a communication from the *Evening Mail*, withdrawing its bid for the city printing, and it was referred to the Committee on Printing.

BOILER-INSPECTOR.

Ald. Stone submitted a communication from "nine-tenths" of the boiler-makers in the city, protesting against the appointment as Inspector of a man who was not a practical boiler-maker, and against the confirmation of the Mayor's nominee, Mr. Hamilton. Counter communications, saying he was a first-rate man, were submitted by Ald. Hildreth.

They were referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

FIRE-PLUG MAPS.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the placing in engine-houses of maps showing the location of fire-plugs, that firemen might know where they were.

HACK-STAND.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution providing that hacks be allowed to stand on Clinton street, between Monroe and Madison.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

VIADUCT.

Ald. Eckhardt offered a resolution providing for the construction of a viaduct over the Northwestern Railroad tracks at Chicago avenue and Halsted street, which was referred to the Board of Public Works.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Ald. Campbell moved that the regular meetings of the Council be held in future on Monday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Ald. Bailey moved to amend by opening with prayer. [Laughter]. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CITY TREASURER'S BOND.

The official bond of Daniel O'Hara as City Treasurer was approved unanimously. The names on the bond are D. O'Hara, Joseph O. Rutter, B. G. Caulfield, John Herting, John Alston, Clark Lipe, John Forsythe, John McCaffery, W. F. Coolbaugh, J. V. Clarke, and John C. Haines.

FLAGMEN DEMANDED.

The Board of Public Works was directed to compel the Northwestern, and Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad to keep a flagman at the crossings at Madison and Lake streets.

THE POLICE NOMINATIONS.

Ald. Schaffner reported from the Committee on Police in favor of the nominations of E. F. C. Klokke as Police Commissioner and of Jacob Rehm as Superintendent of Police. They were laid over and published.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

A. H. Burley presented a monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Comptroller's office, which was referred. The totals show receipts, $1,057,103.25; expenditures, $1,307,107.01.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works presented ordinances for curbing, grading, and paving Thirty-seventh street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Vincennes avenue; for curbing, filing, and paving Third avenue, from Jackson street to Twelfth; for paving Franklin street, from Van Buren to Harrison; for the opening and extension of Quinn street, from Stearns street north; and for the vacation of part of an alley in Block 1, University Sub-Section 34.

POLICE CLERK.

The Committee on Finance reported favorably on the bond of Martin Scully as Police Clerk, and it was approved.

CITY CLERK.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the confirmation of J. C. K. Forrest as City Clerk was taken up.

Ald. Cullerton said that, owing to the rumors on the street relative to the eligibility and capability of the nominees of His Honor the Mayor for the offices to which they were nominated, he would move that their confirmation be postponed until next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The motion was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Warren, Dixon, Coey, Fitzgerald, Sidwell, Spalding, Pickering, Stone, Reidy, Cullerton, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. H. Bailey, Clark, Woodman, White, Miner, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Quirk, Cleveland, Eckhardt, McGrath, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—33.

Nays—Richardson, Foley, Schmitz, M. B. Bailey, [illegible]—5.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was taken up, when Ald. McGrath moved to postpone its consideration until the Corporation Counsel gave his opinion on the legality of the reduction of the tax levy.

Ald. Hildreth did not believe there were two men in the city who approved of cutting down the levy, especially as the proposed reduction was small. They should not stop public improvements at this time; they wanted school-house, sewers, etc. They could settle the question on the spot.

Ald. Schaffner thought the people desired to reduce taxation, and they should wait for the opinion of the new Corporation Counsel, so that they might act intelligently.

Ald. Jonas believed the people were willing to pay taxes for school-houses and engine-houses. The time to save money was when they were letting contracts. He offered the following:

Resolved, That the appropriation made by this Council for the year 1873, for the use and benefit of the public schools of this city, and also that the several amounts appropriated for sewers and the Fire Department, should not be reduced, believing that it would be injurious to the best interests of Chicago.

Ald. Schaffner said that the items stricken out of the levy were merely a temporary relief under the present financial depression, and the items could be put in the next levy.

Ald. Campbell was in favor of erecting school-houses as soon as possible. The Finance Committee had gone for the wrong items. Why did they not strike out the Fullerton avenue sewer? He was for education and school-houses.

Ald. Woodman desired the sense of the Council for the guidance of the Finance Committee.

Ald. McGrath believed the Council should wait and find out if it was legal to cut down the levy at all. The items proposed to be stricken out were the only ones that could be spared. This administration would be held in a great measure responsible for the levy, and when the people came to pay the taxes next year they would not ask what administration levied the taxes, but what administration refused to reduce them.

Ald. Dixon did not think the Committee should have presented a report without a legal opinion. He was in favor of health and education, of sewers and school-houses. He believed the report was cheap buncombe, and it was evident the Aldermen elected on the ticket with His Honor, the Mayor, would go back on the suggestions of economy delivered in His Honor's inaugural.

Ald. Richardson moved that the report of the Committee, and the resolution of Mr. Jonas, be made the special order for next Monday at 9 o'clock.

The motion prevailed—29 to 9—and the Council adjourned.

PETTY CRIMES.

Henry Wilson went into Isaac Anderson's store, on Polk street, and stole $30 from the till. Justice Boyden yesterday held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000.

Isaac Hartman was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $500, by Justice Boyden, for larceny as bailee. The charge was preferred by Peter Ingbrectson.

Yesterday Thomas Sheean swore out a warrant for the arrest of Julius Wenglesyiskei, before Justice Eberhardt, on the charge of committing a deadly assault upon him a few weeks ago at the corner of State and Fiftieth streets. Wenglesyiskei was arrested and will be examined to-day.

Barney McWeeney, who knocked down and robbed Fay, of Cleveland, a full account of which was given yesterday, was up for examination before Justice Scully, who continued the case in bail of $1,000.

Patrick Clave, John Bush, and J. Flaher went into a saloon on West Randolph street, and, drinking too much whisky, they became noisy, and got into a rough-and-tumble fight which ended in their arrest. On searching them at the station, several burglars' tools were found in their possession. Yesterday Justice Scully fined them each $25 and costs.

Justice Boyden holds the same opinion with regard to the constitutionality of the law permitting a Justice to award imprisonment in the Bridewell as a penalty as that held by Justice Scully, Gen. Stiles, Mr. Tuley, and many others, and so he yesterday sent four vagrants to the Bridewell, instead of fining them. This will be bad news for bunko-ropers and other people of that class.

A young man named John W. Archer, who came here from Richmond, Va., in search of work, went to bed at the Robinson House, corner of Fifth avenue and Lake street, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and, while sleeping, was robbed of a watch and chain and a pocket-book containing a ticket to Richmond. The matter was reported to the detectives. No arrests have been made.

Thomas Morgan is a countryman from Peotone, but he knows all about horse-thieving. Saturday evening he found the horse and buggy of James Allen, No. 185 Clark street, and, seeing no owner, picked up the lines and started off, but, not knowing the city well, Thomas described a circle and came back to almost the place he took the horse from. The result was, he was arrested and fined $75 yesterday by Justice Boyden.

Michael Gruner, of No. 221 Orchard street, is the possessor of a wife, five children, and a green-house. When not busied in cultivating his plants he cultivates his wife, using, however, a stick instead of a hoe or a watering-pot. This is not on account of anything she does to vex him, but simply because he believes he has one of those wives who, like a beefsteak, are made tender by beating. She, however, after submitting to this with wifely devotion for some years, has gotten notions in her head,—probably from reading the reports of the meetings of the female suffragists,—and the other day, when he began attending to her case, cried out so as to disturb the neighbors, who complained to Justice Kaufmann, and the parties were arrested. Though it was the wife, and not the husband, who had made the noise, the latter was fined $50. This is a large sum, and in order to make up for the loss Mrs. G. will be put on short rations for a year.

A couple of North Side astronomers named James Hardy and William Cannon left a Clark street saloon night before last, after an hour's social enjoyment. They turned off east on Huron street, and saw a light twinkling at a distance. Mr. Hardy expressed the opinion that it was Jupiter, and was 175 miles from the earth, while Mr. Cannon asserted that it was Venus, and was therefore 250 miles away. Since the problem was a very serious one, they stopped a passer-by, and submitted the point to him. He, after reflection, modestly expressed the opinion that it was a gas-lamp. Both the astronomers thought this was treating a grave subject lightly, and tore his raiment, destroying a broadcloth coat in the flower of its days. They cast the referee to the earth and sat upon him for a space until he abandoned the heretical notion that it was a lamp-post, but stated that owing to the swollen state of his eyes he could not decide which planet it was. So they suffered him to go thence, which he did silently and swiftly, but, when he met a policeman, he lifted up his voice and complained, exhibiting his garments and cursing the hour he ever paid for them. The officer, in order to be on the safe side, arrested this man as being drunk and disorderly, and took him to the station. Then he went out in search of the assailants, and found them asleep upon the sidewalk. He caressed them with his club till they woke up, and then he took them to the station, where they resumed their interrupted slumbers. In the morning they were fined $10 each, and Mr. Hardy, who is a tailor, was ordered to sew up the rents in the referee's clothing, which he did, but in an inartistic and delirious manner.

CITY ITEMS.

All instruments left for record in the Recorder's office prior to Dec. 1, 1873, are now ready for delivery. Interested persons are requested to call for the same.

The growth in the number of communicants in the Methodist churches in Chicago during the past thirty years has been as follows: In 1840, there were 154 members; 1850, 693; 1860, 1,410; 1870, 4,177.

Judge Norton had nothing whatever to say of the City Treasury deficiency, asserting that he had not had time to give the matter any attention whatever.

Dan O'Hara was very reticent on the subject, merely remarking that he intended to go to the City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock to take charge of the City Treasurer's office.

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday a little girl named Mary Lepine, fell out of a second story window in a house at the corner of Canal and Wright streets. She was attended by Dr. Lee. Her injuries are not serious.

The Deputy-Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Simmons, who was found dead in his bed Sunday morning at No. 79 Fry street. The jury brought in a verdict of death from organic disease of the heart.

Mrs. Jane Swisshelm delivered a lecture last evening before a large and attentive audience, in the lecture-room of the Christian Union, No. 114 Madison streets. Her subject was, "Woman's Relation to Christianity," a theme she handled with her usual ability.

The third annual ball of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 3, of the Knights of Pythias, came off at Snow's Hall last evening. It was attended by a large number of the members of the organization in this city and their ladies, and was a success in every particular.

We have received from Emerson & Stott, No. 239 West Madison street, a copy of "The Milliner and Dressmaker," for December. Of all the fashion magazines, this is the fullest, best illustrated, and most valuable in every respect. The present number contains five full-page colored fashion plates.

It is rumored that Mr. E. F. C. Klokke intends to withdraw his suit against Col. Wright to regain his seat in the Board of Police, and pay the costs. A certain lawyer said yesterday that Mr. Klokke was not altogether sure of victory, and now that he had secured the office and the removal of the Colonel, he was willing to let the matter drop.

County Treasurer Miller has issued the following circular to the Town Collectors of this county:

As many jurors' certificates have been issued to persons serving as jurors on the different Courts in Cook County for a greater amount of money than they are by law entitled by a misconstruction of the law; and as many of those certificates are now afloat and may be offered in the payment of the county tax, I would hereby most respectfully warn the several Town Collectors of Cook County against receiving any jurors' certificates, unless they are satisfied that such certificates are made for the lawful amount. The County Treasurer is prepared to pay all lawful demands against Cook County, and persons having jurors' certificates with which to pay their tax, can have them paid at the Treasurer's office (if for a lawful amount), and pay their tax with the money.

The Finance Committee sat long and talked earnestly yesterday afternoon, in secret session, with their heads so close together that they presented the appearance of a set of pyramid pool balls just before the first shot. The subject of their earnest colloquy was the Gage deficiency, but what they said will not be divulged until the meeting to be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon. During the confab the tax matter came up, when it was decided to have the written opinion of Judge Norton as to the legality of the cutting down of the amount of the tax levy. The bond of Justice Scully was examined by the Committee and approved.

The First Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience to hear the lecture of Gerald Massey on the question, "Why Does Not God Kill the Devil?" The lecturer was introduced by Prof. Haven, the President of the Philosophical Society, and delivered a highly entertaining lecture upon the groundwork of the question asked by Robinson Crusoe's man Friday: "But if God much strong, much mighty as the Devil, why God no kill the Devil to make him no more wicked?" Mr. Massey's discourse took a wide range, embracing much interesting information upon the origin of many of our common superstitions, and giving some of his views as a Spiritualist. He gives the following as his answer to the question asked by Friday: "And we may find that God does not kill the Devil because he wishes man to do it, and that the death of the smallest evil is the birth of a greater good."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The third week of the opera season opened last evening with the second performance of "Trovatore," which drew a crowded house. The cast was the same as at the first performance, except that Mr. Morgan had the role of *Manrico* instead of Mr. Maas. The general performance presented nothing specially new for notice, except in the matter of one or two mishaps. In the tableau at the end of the first act, where *Leonora* rushes in between the *Count di Luna* and *Manrico*, to stop the quarrel, Mr. Morgan evidently did not calculate the full force of Miss Kellogg's tragic action. As will be remembered by those who have seen it, Miss Kellogg seizes the upraised sword in Mr. Morgan's right hand, and, swinging round, falls upon his extended left arm. In accomplishing this feat of "swinging round the circle," *Manrico* found himself unable to hold up the tragic *Leonora*, and both suddenly found themselves sprawling upon the stage. The gallant *Count di Luna*, however, scorned to take any advantage of his prostrate rival, and the audience accepted the dual downfall with a round of applause. Hereafter, we have no doubt that Miss Kellogg, when she sets about it, has plenty of tragic force, and can be very heavy if she chooses. The unfortunate upset had a marked effect upon *Manrico*, all the way through the opera, inspiring him with a caution which prevented him from doing himself full justice, and may have been the reason why, in the "Di Quella Pira," he avoided taking any chances on the high C. Misfortunes never come singly. In the third act, Mr. Carlton commenced "Il Balen" in excellent style, but had not proceeded many measures before he placed his hand upon his eyes, and, coming to a sudden stop, apologized to the audience, and stated that, owing to a sudden and severe pain in his eyes he was unable to finish the aria, and then went off the stage. As soon as the orchestra had finished the accompaniment, Mr. Hall, with admirable promptness, took up the recitative and finished the scene, after which Mr. Carlton returned and resumed his part, and the opera proceeded without further mishap. This evening "Fra Diavolo" will be given instead of "The Marriage of Figaro," as at first announced. As it will be the first time the troupe has ever undertaken this opera, the management has decided to have one more rehearsal in order to give it as perfectly as they can.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Zip" is the title of the "comedy" in which Miss Lotta appeared last evening at McVicker's Theatre, playing before a not very large but an unusually demonstrative audience. It has been claimed for "Zip" that it is a piece of sterling merit. We venture to express an opinion somewhat in opposition to this. The scene is laid in England. The first act introduces *Zip* to the audience, as the adopted daughter of *Father Phelps*, lighthouse-keeper at Point Lynde, in the Island of Anglesea. She is a waif, rescued some means not apparent, from a sinking vessel some years before, and reared in a state of semi-barbarity. She is the companion and friend of a youth named *Jack*, with the word *Philosophy* prefixed as explanatory of his nonsense. The three are enjoying themselves with coffee-grinder and triangle melodies, when suddenly an Italian gentleman, with a strong North of England dialect, one *Jules Galletti*, tells *Father Phelps* that the ship Calcutta is approaching, and that she must go on to the rocks. To further this scheme, *Father Phelps* must neglect to light the lamps in the light-house, in order to lead the ship astray. But *Father Phelps* is a good man, and declines to take a hand in the game, whereupon the Italian knocks him on the head, and removes the ladder by which the tower is reached. *Zip* finds out what has been done, and learns from the faithful *Phelps* that her mother is on board that vessel (this fact having probably been learned through the medium of a telescope), whereupon she climbs the light-house by means of a rope, and lights the lamps, thus saving the ship and her mother, and defeating the wicked Italian.

In the second act, *Zip* is in civilized society, shocking her mother (as well she may) with slang and vulgarism, and being made love to by *Chauncey Ellmore*. It is made known that she is a rich heiress, whereupon another wicked person, named *Anthony Weltomot* wants to marry her. But he is a monster of such hideous mien that *Zip* hates him promptly, and says silly, rude things to him. He does not care for her, but wants her money; therefore he discovers that her mother was never married to her father, and threatens to expose *Mrs. Elkton* (*Zip* is now *Alice Elkton*) if he is not allowed to have the heiress and her money. Hearing all this, *Zip* consents to be *Mrs. Weltomot*. In the third act, *Zip* dances jigs in the drawing-room, and makes a great deal of fun with *Philosophy Jack*, who has been promoted to the lofty position of footman. She is then wooed by *Ellmore*, who has previously gained her mother's consent, on the ground that she is to have no fortune. But *Weltomot* is a dangerous man, always turning up at the wrong time, and overhearing fragments of conversation not intended for him, and this time he appears very savage indeed. *Mrs. Elkton* also appears, and revokes her promise to the villain, whereupon the villain exposes her, proclaiming her a "nameless girl without a fortune." He asks, "Who will marry her?" and *Ellmore* defeats his malice by saying, with very commendable readiness, "I will." The complication would now be distressing, but *Zip* remembers having overheard an appointment made between the villain and the Italian at "Crypt Row," and, aided by *Jack*, attends the meeting, secures her mother's marriage certificate, and everything is lovely.

The audience overlook the extravagances of the piece, and laugh at Lotta. That is all there is to do, and they do it. Meanwhile, Mr. O'Neil plays the part of *Ellmore* as well as the circumstances will permit; Mrs. Stoneall endeavors to give a touch of realism to an impossible old maid of a most exaggerated style; Miss Jozie Batchelder is very sweet and pretty, in a quiet and unnecessary part; Mr. Holland plays the part of *Sir William Elkton*, brother-in-law of the lady whose marriage certificate is so sorely needed to cause the discomfiture of roguery, and plays it with his customary fidelity and versatility; Mr. Pierce plays the wicked *Weltomot* with a coolness and care which show that he does not by any means fear the consequences of his guilt in the next world. Mrs. Allen gives to the part of *Mrs. Elkton* more dignity and form than the silly lines possess, and Mr. Bock is the Italian with the Lancashire dialect. The drama is, as the reader may observe from the sketch, sensational and highly impossible in some respects. Any interest felt is due to Miss Lotta, whose pranks, and spoiled-child performances, constitute the attraction of the piece.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Lydia Thompson played last evening to a full house, the burlesque being "Mephisto." A change of bill is announced for this evening. The interesting feature of the Academy at present is the rapid sale of seats for Monday evening, upon which occasion Mr. Sothern will make his bow to a Chicago audience. All the Turkish chairs are sold already, and the opening night promises to be one of unusual enthusiasm.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The "Wisconsin Liliput" will be on exhibition Thursday night at the Welsh Church. There will be no performance to-night.

C. Dale Armstrong will give dramatic and humorous readings this evening at the Centenary Church, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Matilda Josyn Gage will address the ladies this afternoon at Parlor 56, Dorr's Block. Entrance first door west on Madison street, corner of State.

Revival meetings, conducted by the Rev. A. S. Kinnan, will be held at the West Side Tabernacle, on Green street, between Madison and Monroe, every evening, except Saturday.

The fair now holding in Burlington Hall for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, will close to-morrow evening. There is great excitement over the possession of the gold watch.

Owing to the increased attendance, the noon prayer meeting will be held to-day in the main audience-room in the Methodist Church Block. The subject: "Christ our Commander."

The Third Presbyterian Church will hold a sociable and fair in the Chapel, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. All friends of the congregation are cordially invited to attend.

The long-talked-of pigeon match begins this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The match to-day is a sweepstakes, and there will be some fine shooting and excellent sport. The entries for the amateur medal close to-night at 10 o'clock, at the gun-store of J. Butler & Co., 179 Madison street.

The ladies of the North Side Baptist Church will give a New England supper Thursday evening for the benefit of the church. The eating will take place in the Sunday-school room, and will cost 50 cents a head.

Charles Bradlaugh, who, as Sir Charles Dilke says, "does the thinking for more minds and exerts a greater personal influence than any one man in England," lectures to-night in the Star Course. His subject, "The Republican Movement in England," and his reputation as one of the best speakers in England, should insure him a large hearing in his only lecture here. This is the eleventh and last of the present course to which holders of season tickets are admitted.

The Cook County Sunday-School Convention meets at 10 o'clock this morning in the lecture-room in the Methodist Church Block. The forenoon will be devoted to organization and reports and township work. In the afternoon methods and plans of township work will be discussed and a primary class taught by Mrs. Partridge, of St. Louis. In the evening, addresses will be made by the Rev. C. L. Thompson and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed.

THE GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Society held a meeting last evening at their office, No. 51 La Salle street, for the purpose of receiving reports from the committees appointed to make collections for the German Home for the Shelterless, at No. 140 North Union street.

George Schneider, Esq., the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Ernst Guntrum acted as Secretary.

Mr. Hettich reported that the German bakers had agreed to furnish all the bread wanted during the winter free of charge.

Arthur Erbe, from the Grocery Committee, reported that they would be able to secure all the groceries needed. He also stated that at his direction shelter had been given to several Americans, because the Americans had contributed to the Home. The dispensary he said would be in running order in a few days, most of the medicines needed being on hand.

George Schneider remarked that as Mr. Truesdell had been attacked by the *Staats-Zeitung*, he would state that the thanks of the Society were due to that gentleman for the many favors he had granted them. Mr. Schneider also complimented THE TRIBUNE for the favorable notices given in regard to the charity.

Dr. Bluthard, as Chairman of the Committee on Societies, stated that he had turned over to the Secretary, the sum of $405.70, and that the singing societies had agreed to give a monster concert the first week in February. He said the North Side Turner Hall had been offered them for the purpose, but they were trying to get the use of the Exposition building, that they might be able to give something grand.

Mr. Forkel, the Superintendent of the Home, reported that up to the present time 142 men had been admitted, to whom 688 meals had been served.

The Treasurer, Mr. H. Enderis, reported as follows:

Funds collected	$6,136.70
Funds subscribed but not yet collected	335.00
In goods, provisions, &c.	1,296.90
Total	$7,768.60

He also stated that several of the Collectors had returned their books because while collecting they were often insulted.

J. Beiersdorf reported that the furniture dealers and carpenters had collected the sum of $428. If all the Committees had worked as theirs, they would collect at least $40,000.

On motion of Mr. Schoenemann it was resolved that those of the Committees unwilling to make collections, should return their books to the President, that others might be appointed in their places. After transacting some further unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon, President Reno in the chair. Commissioner Sheridan was also present.

At the request of the General Superintendent, eleven men who had faithfully served as special patrolmen during the probationary period of sixty days were made regular members of the police force. There are now 525 regular policemen, the full number allowed by law.

The following letter from the Mayor was read and placed on file:

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by law, I have this day removed Levi P. Wright from the office of Police Commissioner of the City of Chicago. Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned.

Early in the day Col. Wright found the following letter on his desk:

Levi P. Wright, Esq., Police Commissioner of the City of Chicago:

SIR: You are hereby notified that, by virtue of the power and authority upon me conferred by law, I do hereby remove you from office as Police Commissioner of the City of Chicago. Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

The Colonel feels somewhat hurt by his summary removal, especially as he informed the Mayor only a few days ago that his resignation would be forthcoming when demanded, as he was going to live in Washington during the winter.

The Naples Coral Fishery.

Writing from Naples, a correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Last Thursday, the coral fleet, or the great proportion of the vessels engaged in that ardous though lucrative fishery, came in from the African coast. The rule observed is to suspend work on the vigil of the Madonna del Rosario, and neither for love nor money will the men work after midnight of that day. Their contract terminates then, and away they speed for Torre del Greco for the most part, whence the crews are distributed to their various homes all round the bay. It was a pretty sight to watch the long line of boats with their white wings expanded to catch some impulse from the almost breathless air. All the day they remained in sight from west to east, and it was not until nightfall that they got into port. As a school for sailors none could be better than the coral fishery; and as every Italian is liable to be drawn for the army or navy when he arrives at the age of 21, and as the sea is the favorite element of those who live on the bay, every poor Neapolitan youth on the bay is anxious to get his 'Libretto,' which exempts him from the army, and for the most part engages in the coral fishery. It is a hard service, but is a good preparation for the naval service. That, too, is a good preparation for the duties of after life, as schools are established on most of His Majesty's vessels, and rude rustics when their time is up return to their homes licked into shape by the discipline they have undergone, and awakened from the lethargy of ignorance. But to return to the coral fishery. The Captains of the barks send back their treasures at intervals by the vessel which is out once a month from Torre with supplies. Thus, the risk of loss is more or less avoided, and, in spite of storm and shipwreck, some of the fruits, at least, of their labors are guaranteed. This season has been very favorable, and at the beginning of this week, by favor of the proprietor of one of the boats, I was permitted to see all that this crew had taken. There were four chests locked and tightly roped, which had been sent home at intervals, and on being opened they presented a spectacle which few outsiders ever witness. On the top lay the fragments and the smaller, worm-like pieces; while underneath, protected against fracture, were the large and more valuable morsels. Every now and then a brawny arm was plunged in up to the elbow and a real treasure fished up. It is often said that coral—fine rose-colored coral—is worth its weight in gold, and when made up it cannot be far from the truth. 'This,' said the Captain, pulling out a handkerchief full, which had been stowed away in a corner, 'will sell at 250 lire (£10) the ounce.' It was of a beautiful pink color; 'and this,' he added, putting a not very large branch in my hand, 'is worth 40 ducats' (between £7 and £8). Altogether the boat had taken 160 kilogrammes, or 5,920 ounces. Had the 'take' been all of pink coral, the profits would have been enormous; but much is of a very inferior character, and so a medium price is fixed. So many ounces of fine coral go to a certain weight of mixed coral, and if the season be good, as it has been this season, the speculation is very profitable. Fortunately, the season did not break during the fishery, so that all hands have returned safe and sound; those from the coast of Algiers having made the voyage in three days. It is not surprising that Torre del Greco is one of the most thriving and improving places on the bay. Its example is being followed by its neighbors, and the Syndic of Castellamare has been stirring up his Council this week to enter on the completion of local works. Considered by themselves, these small townships are not, perhaps, of much importance, but as parts of an aggregate more or less affected by the spirit of rivalry every step forward is encouraging.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation—An Exhibit of the Trade of the United States with the Principal Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Commerce and Navigation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, is in press. Dr. Young furnishes from the proof-sheets the following exhibit of the trade of the United States with the principal foreign countries during said period:

	Imports, specie val's.	Domestic exports, mixed val's.	Foreign exports, specie val's.
Argentine Republic	$7,587,843	$2,985,661	$249,331
Austria	781,402	1,608,612	62,544
Belgium	5,711,077	15,280,437	462,802
Brazil	38,558,028	7,092,187	106,735
Central American States	1,981,322	1,279,329	68,220
Chili	1,070,007	2,428,883	34,279
China	26,353,291	1,913,732	1,168
Denmark	8,582	1,281,380	......
Danish West Indies	465,258	1,156,126	36,623
Greenland, Iceland, and Faroe Islands	85,126	......	......
France	43,977,524	33,637,270	575,286
French West Indies	1,194,740	1,134,795	11,498
French East Indies	......	7,090	
French possessions in Africa	68,422	123,847	......
French possessions, all others	282,983	239,556	25,796
Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands	13,282	204,447	15,672
Germany	61,497,954	61,767,997	1,764,099
England	223,016,204	323,483,926	11,482,442
Scotland	14,344,770	13,091,132	218,827
Ireland	435,814	26,934,147	2,425
Gibraltar	16,223	2,430,938	25,133
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	4,358,980	5,373,911	785,613
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Rupert's Land, and the N. W. Territory	37,349,499	26,031,719	3,218,533
Brit'h Columbia	1,626,303	952,108	180,543
Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and Labrador	474,288	2,011,073	19,056
British West Indies and Honduras	3,802,301	7,480,284	221,356
British Guiana	3,214,273	1,638,115	18,153
British East Indies	16,855,747	165,270	3,906
Hong Kong	838,649	5,422,961	2,372,658
British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands	4,021,820	1,873,928	27,737
British Possessions in Australia	3,142,418	3,917,477	62,789
British possessions, all other	219,819	132,294	......
Greece	413,604	51,379	
Hayti	1,741,407	4,106,124	347,370
Italy	7,974,542	7,241,097	54,552
Japan	9,253,374	7,664,958	401,667
Liberia	104,335	98,665	2,448
Mexico	16,430,225	4,084,816	2,345,347
Netherlands	2,943,077	10,842,840	367,468
Dutch West Indies	1,192,313	964,852	43,359
Dutch East Indies	7,556,954	255,184	
Peru	1,206,251	4,220,633	163,411
Portugal	579,075	1,160,187	5,450
Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands	127,126	178,030	2,877
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	745,514	11,247,116	5,890
Russia on the Black Sea	1,317,471	450,210	4,414
Russia Asiatic	149,307	66,930	10,241
Santo Domingo	518,928	748,122	69,927
Sandwich Islands	1,316,270	654,103	43,088
Spain	4,962,431	10,056,724	16,909
Cuba	77,469,826	15,281,039	1,397,729
Porto Rico	7,985,831	1,995,511	124,957
Spanish Possessions in Africa and adja't Is'ds	36,705	92,389	1,211
Spanish Possessions, all other	6,171,635	17,570	......
Sweden and Norway	2,598,052	2,542,330	......
Turkey in Europe	113,533	885,258	102
Turkey in Asia	757,176	431,398	10,881
Turkey in Africa	263,218	225,406	......
United States of Columbia	6,410,964	5,317,001	298,685
Uruguay	3,571,376	1,836,421	82,144
Venezuela	5,548,526	2,848,599	235,452
All other countries and ports in South America, not elsewhere specified	79,634	76,202	75
All other countries and ports in Africa, not elsewhere specified	703,267	404,537	21,893
All other islands and ports, not elsewhere specified	21,069	36,260	......
Totals	$663,617,147	$649,132,563	$28,149,511

Ants in India.

With the first moisture they come in all their generations; ants of all colors, black, red, and white; and of all sizes, from the pestilent little ant which, scarcely visible, luxuriates in the sugar when the careless servant omits to place it in water, to the huge black ant, which sharply bites the baby, or the great red ant, which builds nests larger than those of a hanging-bird in the branches of the trees. But most destructive of all the ant family is the famous white ant. Anything is acceptable to a white ant, from a rare book or a silk dress to the timbers of your roof. Their destructive power is astonishing. I had occasion lately to enter an unfrequented store-room for an empty pine packing-case of moderate size, in which had come goods from home; but, in place of the case, found a little dried mud, a quantity of nails and iron bands which had proved too hard for their teeth; the box itself the white ants had eaten up. "How do you save anything?" asks some careful housewife, filled with dismay at the thought of such destruction. It is a pertinent question. To begin with, we save ingrain, Brussels and tapestry carpets by never buying them. The wealthiest people in India only use common cheap cotton fabrics or grass mattings on the floor, which one can afford to renew every two or three years. As for other things, water and metal are our great preservatives. It is a curious fact that while the white ants are thus numerous and destructive throughout India, they are never found in cities; the natives say they dislike the noise and jar, which, as they always work in darkness and quiet seems probable enough.—*Correspondence Christian Intelligencer.*

The Salic Law.

A correspondent asks us for the foundation of the "only law which seems to have obtained longer in France than any other." Our answer, says the London *Cosmopolitan*, is on the authority of Henault, who states that the exclusion of females from the throne of France was instituted by Pharamond, A. D. 424, and ratified in a Council of State by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511. The law long prevailed in Spain, but was formally abolished by the Cortes in 1830; and on the death of her father, Ferdinand VII., his daughter, Isabella II., succeeded to the throne on the 29th September, 1833. We may add that by the Salic law the crown of Hanover reverted to the Duke of Cumberland, the uncle of Queen Victoria, when she ascended the English throne in 1837. One of the oldest English monarchical puns we have extant is that of Edward III., to annoy Philip de Valois of France, who had instituted the "gabelle," or obnoxious salt tax, and who, besides, had a "strong-minded" daughter. Edward said Philip was the real author of the "Salic law" (from *sal*, salt), because Philip first levied it. The "gabelle" (from *gabe*, a gift like some English "charities") produced 38,000,000 francs in the reign of Louis XVI., was a grievous burden, and in no little degree hastened the Revolution. It was abolished in 1790.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.

A Boy Scalped and Burned to Death Near Camp Supply.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion, Dec. 11.

A most horrible outrage occurred near Camp Supply, about 60 miles from Fort Dodge, one day last week, that for brutality and cruelty has not been equaled since the days of Crawford and the early Indian troubles. The perpetrators of the fiendish act were Kiowas, who, for some time past, have been causing considerable trouble in and around their reservation.

From A. G. Hauback, Route-Agent on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, we gathered the following particulars of the crime: It seems that a party of English tourists arrived at Camp Supply a few days ago for the purpose of engaging in a buffalo-hunt. At Camp Supply they purchased a complete outfit necessary to carry on the hunt for several days, and hired a wagon and team, with a boy about 17 years old as driver. After being out several days their provisions gave out, and they dispatched the boy back to the town for another supply, expecting he would easily make the trip in three or four days at furthest, the distance being about 30 miles. The allotted time passed and a day longer, and the hunters, becoming uneasy at his extended absence, started back for Camp Supply. Here nothing had been seen or heard of him since the departure of the party. A party of hunters and scouts were immediately organized and set out in search of him, taking the trail toward the hunting-grounds. The second day out they suddenly came upon the boy. He had been captured by a band of Kiowas, the wagon taken apart and piled in a heap, the boy tied to the stack, and probably burned alive. He had also been scalped by the brutal cowards, and his charred remains left on the ground with all the proof of how the devilish act had been committed. The horses, of course, were stolen.

The excitement in and around Fort Dodge is intense, and the old hunters and trappers in that vicinity say that, if the Government does not inflict summary punishment upon the incarnate fiends, they will take the matter into their own hands and commence a war of extermination.

Col. Bristol, in command at the fort, says he has the Fifth Infantry and two companies of cavalry in readiness, and only awaiting orders from the War Department. The Kiowas have about 2,000 warriors on their reservation.

A Pup in a Press-Room.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* relates this canine experience:

"State Printer Putnam, who has been sojourning in this city for a few days past, returned to Carson last Sunday noon. He was presented a fine Newfoundland pup, about 4 months old, while here. For safe keeping this juvenile son of his mother was placed in the *Enterprise* press-room last Saturday night. As he was now the property of a printer, he felt it a duty he owed his master to get some insight into the business at once. After inspecting the running of a job press for some time with much interest, he went up to it and stuck his nose between a pair of cog-wheels. Leaving between the wheels a piece of skin off the end of his nose about the size of a trade dollar, he retired to a corner and sat down for a time to reflect upon his first lesson. After he had for some time pawed and licked his wound his attention was attracted to the bed of the power press, which seemed to be shooting in and out in a playful manner. After this he started—encouraged by seeing it retreating from him—but was almost instantly knocked down by the swift return of the bed. Here he thought he had found a foe worthy of his steel. At it he went, tooth and nail, and was regularly knocked down as each paper was struck off, for about three hours. He then sat down and watched the "thing" the rest of the night, bobbing his head up and down as the bed plate moved in and out, but cured of battling with it. Being shut up in the room and left to his own devices till noon on Sunday, he found an empty ink barrel on its side and made that his home. Being black as ink himself, the condition of his coat was not discovered until his master had taken him aboard the train for Carson. It was then found that he was as full of ink as one of the ink-balls used by printers in the early days of printing. Being an affectionate and playful little cuss, the consternation which he created aboard that train can be well imagined. At last it was found necessary to wrap and tie him up in a lot of newspapers, and thus the printer's dog rode away with his new master, a newspaper-carrier to begin with."

The New French Minister.

From the New York Tribune.

Jean Francois Charles Bartholdy, recently appointed Minister at Washington by President MacMahon in place of the Marquis de Noailles, is the son of an Alsatian Jew. He is a native of Hagenau, in Alsace, and is about 45. In his 15th year he went to Paris, where he was a pupil at the St. Barbe College, and afterward studied law at the University of France. He was about to be graduated as Bachelor of Laws when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he ardently supported the Republican cause. He was Vice-President of the Anne-Marie Club, a Socialist organization, and during the June riots in 1848 fought desperately on the barricades. Being taken prisoner, he escaped summary execution only by a ruse, saying that Monseigneur d'Affre, the Archbishop of Paris, had sent him to nurse the wounded. Nevertheless he was indicted for high treason, and, in consequence, transported to Lambessa, in Africa, where he remained for three years. In 1851, a few days after the coupe d'etat of December, he was released by order of Louis Napoleon, at the request of his aged father. M. Bartholdy at once became an ardent Bonapartist, and was employed first in the Ministry of Justice as interpreter, and afterward in the Department of Foreign Affairs as translator. In 1858, he was appointed Second Secretary of Legation at Berlin, and after being there about two years, he went as special diplomatic agent to Turin, and next to Vienna, where he remained until 1864.

In the year following he was charged with a special mission to Marshal Bazaine, in Mexico, from which he returned in 1867. Since that time M. Bartholdy has been First Secretary of the French Legation in St. Petersburg, and as such transacted nearly all the important business of the Embassy. The new Minister is considered one of the most astute diplomats of France and at St. Petersburg was on intimate terms with the Czar and his family.

Hans Christian Andersen.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A gentleman who has lately returned from Copenhagen sends to a friend in this city the following touching account of an interview lately held with Hans Christian Andersen:

Hans Christian Andersen has been ill a long time,—so ill that he refused to see me. I called repeatedly on him, and did not get to see him until I sent him word I was on my way to America. I gave him your letter, and he asked me to read it, saying he was too ill to do so. I then gave him the inclosed photograph, and asked him to write his name on it. He made several attempts to write before he succeeded, and then fell back into his chair, and I helped carry him to his lounge. When he bade me good-bye, he said that, if ever he felt well enough to comply with your request, he would certainly do so, and send it to me. I gave him my address. He took me by both hands, and said: "Good-bye. Give my love to Mr. —— and to all my friends in America. Tell Mr. Longfellow I am sick—very sick."

The King, Christian IX., had called to see him the same day of my visit, and gave him a traveling-bag, and expressed the hope that he would soon be well enough to use it. But Andersen shook his head, and, with a smile, said: "*No; I shall never be well enough to travel again; but I thank you.*"

While I was in the room he asked me when I expected to return to Copenhagen, and I told him that perhaps I might return in two months, whereupon he said, "I shall not be alive then. If I am, I shall give you a copy of the new edition of the story of my life now being published in America." He is the politest man I ever knew. When I left the room he accompanied me to the door, and yet he could scarcely stand. He looked at me until I went down the steps, and waved his hand as a last farewell.

How the Wealthy Dutch Farmers Display Their Wealth.

Indeed, in some of the richer parts of Friesland and Groningen, the evidences of prosperity take a very absurd form. It is not unusual to find two fine pianos in the house, though there is no pretense of allowing the daughters to learn to play them (they are needed in the dairy); and it is said that some of the rich colza growers use silver tea-kettles and gold table-service—using them in the rude mode of life to which they have been bred, and which they would scorn to exchange for anything more refined. They love to surround themselves with the evidences of wealth, but they seem careless of the real advantages that it is the legitimate office of wealth to secure. Indeed, the Dutch farmer, in his barbaric way, has some of the peculiarities of some of the farmers of other places which shall be nameless. He fancies himself to be personally more admirable than he would if he knew more of the outside world; and he attaches undue importance to the simple possession of much money.—*Correspondence American Agriculturist.*

A REMARKABLE WITNESS.

An Episode in the Bazaine Trial.

After Gen. Boyer had only stated once more the lamentable story of his odyssey from Metz to Versailles and back again, and then on to London and Brussels—a dismal story, which revealed nothing new—a very curious witness gave some very curious evidence. This singular person was M. Taschard, whom after the 4th of September M. Jules Favre appointed to represent France at the Court of Brussels. You will judge by his evidence of the qualifications for that or any other post. He said:

"Before I say one word, the Court must permit me to place myself under the protection of a sainted person—my father (marks of surprise in Court). I arrived at Brussels on Sept. 15, and saw the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the King of the Belgians. When I left my venerated friend, Jules Favre, I felt a sinking at the heart. I did not know the A B C of diplomacy, but I said to myself that, when one has not half dead, in the train of Marshal MacMahon, he can do his duty in any capacity. I sent a secretary to the frontier. I received an Englishman—a lord. Was he a lord, or was he not a lord? I can't say. There are a great many lords in England. He called himself Lord Beauclerc. He wanted to go to Metz through the enemy's lines. I also received the Countess Cabarrus. She was a lady of rank. She also wanted to go to Metz. I told her, 'If you do that, I will confer upon you an inestimable blessing—I will give the friendship of my wife' (laughter). I am very fond of my wife. She is a German, but I am not ashamed to say so—but then we have been married fifteen years. Madame Cabarrus made every possible attempt to reach Metz. Her peregrinations, which I had confirmation of through a Captain, were full of incidents. Countess Cabarrus did not succeed. Well, I won't speak ill of her. She was virtuous. Moreover, I had lent her 1,000f. and she returned them. I was also acquainted with the wife of Marshal Canrobert—a noble woman, pretty, and very ladylike. She is a type, a regular type (laughter). If my expressions are not correct, pray excuse me. You see I have been many nights without sleep. I had all the authorities in my employ. I was told of a charming woman who had arrived on a charitable mission. Said I to myself, it must be a Frenchwoman—it was Madame la Marechale Canrobert. It was by the bedside of the wounded man that I met Madame Canrobert. I met her afterwards in a salon where I was received. Ignoble Belgian prints have insinuated that my visits had another object. I desire that you should know I am an honest man; that is the reason why I place myself under the holy invocation I need not remind you of. Madame Canrobert wanted to go to Metz a la Francaise. She went there morally. As for me, I did a great many things—but I was not alone. First, there was my wife to help me. Then I had aides de camp, among them M. Berardi, of the *Independence Belge*, who showed admirable devotedness in supplying me with—news (laughter). One day I got a dispatch respecting the presence of Gen. Bourbaki at Luxemburg. I requested him to go to Tours to take a command. Bourbaki came to see me. I call him plain Bourbaki, because we are intimate together. Here I am again obliged to talk about a woman—Ah! that one! What a woman! (laughter). I was saying so no later than yesterday before two Marshals of France: 'Bourbaki, that wife of yours is a "stunning woman."' [I am obliged to translate slang by slang—the French runs, *Bourbaki, vous avez la une crane femme*!] (laughter). I could not induce Bourbaki to go to Tours. One day I sent for Mme. Bourbaki and Mme. Canrobert, and gave up Bourbaki into their hands. Mme. Bourbaki said, 'A man who bears your name cannot die in his bed (*quand on porte ton nom on ne creve pas dans son lit*). Finally, he told me—Well, I shall go and serve Gambetta. I do it for my wife's sake. [Renewed laughter.] The witness here turned towards the auditory, and said: I am not laughing. I cannot permit that people should laugh before a native of Alsace. [General laughter.]

"The President—Never mind that.

"Mr. Taschard—I saw Legnier. I sent him about his business. On questioning him, I saw he was putting his foot in it. He told me his life; it was that of a political mountebank. He gave me the impression of a cockchafer who was playing his part in a discordant concert. [Laughter.] Perhaps my comparison lacks clearness."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

"Preeminently superior." Parker House, Boston.
"The best in the world." Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"Used exclusively for years." Continental Hotel, Phila.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Helmbold's Buchu.

The only reliable medicine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. A perfect diuretic, the long-continued use of which by the people of this country, for the last twelve years, has fully established its reputation as the best remedy for these diseases known.

It is one of the few medicines that have stood the test of time. It has true and genuine merit. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has Helmbold's private proprietary stamp.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

We shall offer, for 10 days, our enormous stock of

Watches, Clocks, Bronzes,

&c., at a great sacrifice. New Invoices, ordered before the Panic, just received.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

268 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do no stock business and do not accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

TABLE SYRUP.

BRADSHAW & WAIT'S LOAF SUGAR DRIPS.

THE FINEST

TABLE SYRUP

[illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

Gold advanced again to-day 1 per cent over the prices current last week, and will probably continue to do so as the process of inflating the currency to the extent of the $44,000,000 "reserve" progresses. The advance in gold also caused an advance of about 2 cents per bushel in the leading cereals in this market.

Money continues plenty in this market, on prime collaterals or gilt-edged commercial paper, at 10 per cent. A few banks also are making demand-loans on prime collaterals at 8 per cent. On the other hand, some of the banks report applications being made by country banks for accommodation, thus showing that money is much scarcer in the country than in the city.

There seems to be no end to the supply of hogs, and the amount of currency going to the country from day to day to pay for them is very large.

New York exchange is in larger supply, and sells between banks at 25c per $1,000 discount, with exceptional sales at 50c discount. The demand for currency is so large that it depresses the price of exchange, and will probably soon cause a flow of currency from New York to this city.

One of the principal topics of conversation to-day in financial circles was the default of the City Treasurer and the deficit in the city funds, which is now acknowledged to be $350,000. This is the apparent deficit in the principal of the city money, saying nothing about the interest which it has been customary to pay over to the city for the use of the funds. But as there has been no interest paid into the City Treasury since June, 1872, it is necessary to add at least $75,000 for the use of the average amount of $1,000,000 reported to be in the City Treasury for the last eighteen months. This makes an aggregate deficit of about $425,000 in the amount which it was reasonably expected the city would have after deducting $130,000 in two suspended banks. The question which seems to puzzle everybody, and of which no plausible explanation has been made yet, is, What has been done with this large amount of $425,000? How was it lost? It has been well known for some time that Mr. Gage, the City Treasurer, had been engaged in a number of corporate enterprises, the most of which have been losing investments,—the Riverside Improvement Company, the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, the Able Knitting-Loom Company, the Woodman Cracker Bakery, the Parmelee Omnibus Company, the lease of the Pacific Hotel, the Gregory Mine, etc., etc. Of these, however, the Parmelee Omnibus Company paid large profits, and the lease of the Pacific Hotel has at least not been the means of any loss. Before Mr. Gage took the City Treasurership, he was popularly supposed to be worth at least $500,000 over and above all his debts. But now, according to his own figures, his entire property amounts to only about $500,000, or less than $100,000 over the total deficit in the city funds, as mentioned above; and it is probable that, if the property were sold out within the next three or six months, it would not sell for as much as the $425,000 deficit. It is, of course, understood that the city has no legal claim for interest on its funds in the hands of the Treasurer. The most that the city can legally demand of its Treasurer is the repayment of the total amount received by him from the Collector. The payment of any interest is a voluntary act—a gift—on the part of the Treasurer to the city. Nevertheless it has been customary to pay it. At the same time, the Treasurer's salary is only $2,500 per annum,—an amount so petty, compared with the amount of the bond the Treasurer is required to give, that it is apparent the real compensation of the Treasurer is the *perquisites* of the office. It would be foolish to suppose the Treasurer could find men to go on his bond to the amount of $1,000,000 unless the bondsmen were in some way to derive a benefit from the use of the money in his hands, and it may be safely assumed that, as long as it is the custom to deposit city funds in the banks that will pay the most interest, and for the Treasurer to pay over the whole, or nearly the whole, of this interest to the city, keeping up the farce of assuming all the liabilities of the office for nothing, just so long will the funds be used in illegitimate ways and hazarded in the private speculations of the Treasurer.

THE EFFECTS OF INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY IN AUSTRIA.

Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, in a dispatch to Secretary Fish, speaks of the determination of the Germans to contract their paper currency, and says:

A hope is sometimes expressed that the settlement of the banking question in Germany may exercise a salutary influence on our own country. The most ardent supporter of our speedy return to specie payments can find no more authoritative argument than the contrast between these contiguous empires. Paper money fostered speculation in Austria till the country has been struck by a calamity which threw companies whose stock in the aggregate amount to many hundreds of millions of dollars into absolute bankruptcy, or a crippled condition, while the same crisis passed over Germany with little other effect than a momentary strain of private credit. In Vienna the Government was led into the fatal measure of seeking to relieve present distress by larger issues of irredeemable paper. In Germany the issues of public paper are already diminished, and the circulation of the specie-paying banks prospectively. Speculation, destructive of the prosperity of manufactures, came from the increase of inconvertible paper. In the former the stern and honest measures of the Government receive from the people a hearty welcome, and inspire confidence in a continuance of remunerative results in all the species of industry.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118¾	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '62	113⅛	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '64	115	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '65	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	118⅜	118⅜@119
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	118⅝	119
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	118⅜	119
10-40s	111⅞	112⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111⅛	111⅝
U. S. currency 6s	112	112⅜
Gold (full weight)	110⅛	110⅝
Gold coupons	110⅛	110⅝
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		par
Gold exchange		111
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109¾
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling strong and higher, with actual business at 109 for 60 days, and 109½ for sight.

The customs receipts were $259,000.

Gold was active and buoyant, advancing from 110⅜ to 112⅛, and closing at 111⅝. Inflation of the currency is at the bottom of the present movement, although the rise was stimulated by the operations of bulls. Loans were at 4@7 per cent for carrying.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $285,000. The clearings were $42,000,000.

Government bonds were strong and higher. The demand was active and the supply light.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were strong in the morning and weak and lower during the afternoon. Fluctuations ranged between ½@1½ per cent, and represented a large business, particularly in Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, St. Paul, Northwestern common, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Pacific Mail. The latter declined from 40⅛@39⅛ on circulation of the story that one of the Company's steamers was overdue. The general market left off weak on receipt of a telegram from Washington that the Committee of Ways and Means would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a temporary loan bearing a low rate of interest after the reserve is exhausted, instead of issuing more currency. The stock sales between 10 and 2 o'clock aggregated 198,000 shares, the largest transactions being in shares above mentioned.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	114¾	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	115¾	New 5s	112
Coupons, '65	116	10-40s	112⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	24
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	63	N. J. Central	63¾
Western Union	73¾	St. Paul	52¾
Quicksilver	26	St. Paul pfd	70
Adams Express	92	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo	72¾	Terre Haute	6½
American Express	58	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex	58	Chicago & Alton	101¾
Pacific Mail	39¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
New York Central	95¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	45¾	C., C. & C.	30
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	94¾
Harlem	122¾	Lake Shore	77¾
Harlem pfd		Indiana Central	26¾
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	98
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	83¾	Union Pacific stock	30¾
Northwestern	50¾	Union Pacific bonds	83¾
Northwestern pfd	70	Central Pacific	95
Rock Island	99¾	Hartford & Erie	101
Wabash	100¾	Del. & Lack.	2¾
Wabash pfd	40¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Dec. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Railroad right of way from Sixteenth st to Canal, adjoining the Columbus & Chicago Railroad, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $65,000. Samuel J. Walker to Joseph E. Young.

Also Joseph E. Young to Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company, right of way, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $62,500.

The premises No. 353 Fulton st, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $4,000.

State st, between Twelfth and Fourteenth sts, e f, 40x100 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $16,000.

West Erie st, 150 ft e of Armour st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $3,200.

Halsted st, 48 ft s of Webster av, w f, 24x90 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $900.

West Indiana st, 192 ft w of Wood st, s f, 72x100 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Elston road, 237 ft n w of Redfield st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $3,500.

Twenty-second st, 192 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $2,500.

Thirty-fifth st, n w cor of South Park av, s f, 65 ft to alley, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $14,000.

Indiana av, 375 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $5,575.

Johnson st, 340 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 23x100 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $2,000.

West Ohio st, 198¾ ft e of Western av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,150.

West Superior st, 121 7-10 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $750.

Webster av, 114 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 48x145 ft, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $3,300.

Cornell st, near Chase st, s f, 25x128 ft, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $1,800.

North Wells st, s of North av, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 9 of Sheridan's Lot 1, in Block 20, s ½ Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 15; consideration $1,400.

Lot 12, in Block 3, in McIntosh's part Lot 2 of Wakemann's s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $2,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wolfram st, 24 ft to alley in Block 8, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated June 26; consideration, $875.

Lots 20 and 21, of Lot 5, of n ½ e ½ s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $1,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 to 11 in South Side Homestead Association Addition, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 5, in Block 1, of Berdel's w part Lot 8, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $750.

Lot 23, in Block 4, Wright & Windett's s ½ s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $700.

Lots 11 to 23, in Block 16, Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $4,550.

Sub-lot 6, of w 1 acre of Lot 8, in Lavinia & Co.'s part n e ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $1,400.

Bowen av, w of and near Vincennes av, n f, 100x120 ft, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $30,000. Benjamin F. Downing to Charles S. Burdick.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	17,654	8,097	17,621	10,830
Wheat, bu	155,920	64,840	123,074	24,661
Corn, bu	26,340	61,360	2,338	5,926
Oats, bu	31,419	50,020	16,872	16,539
Rye, bu	4,887	3,675	1,818	1,100
Barley, bu	17,040	23,010	15,672	10,513
Grass seed, lbs	44,800	56,470	43,671	5,820
Flax seed, lbs	5,700	47,948	21,500	40,800
Broom corn, lbs		38,500		20,000
Cured meats, lbs	1326,200	344,970	4342,215	2486,931
Beef, brls	130		155	20
Pork, brls	611	179	541	1,778
Lard, lbs	227,880	229,180	334,150	650,225
Tallow, lbs	31,290	34,650	76,207	37,060
Butter, lbs	85,098	53,395	63,500	43,020
Dressed hogs, No	2,113	1,008	1,216	1,795
Live hogs, No	19,419	15,433		3,288
Cattle, No	660	254	6,616	918
Sheep, No	92	232	772	208
Hides, lbs	203,586	170,818	232,600	204,301
Highwines, brls	329	400	578	975
Wool, lbs	67,515	98,380	157,567	143,251
Potatoes, bu		1,821	350	
Lumber, m ft	96	262	642	1,488
Shingles, m	230	480	313	161
Lath, m		520	10	7
Salt, brls		845	2,380	640

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 739 bu wheat; 10,046 bu corn; 2,874 bu oats; 1,092 bu rye; 876 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 252 cars wheat; 90 cars corn; 25 cars oats; 13 cars rye; 28 cars barley. Total, 408 cars, or 151,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, and grain was generally stronger, while provisions exhibited a falling off in interest and in prices. The most important news from outside was the advance in the gold premium, which elicited higher quotations in New York for grain, and the news from the Erie canal, which was conflicting. It was reported that about 300 boats have already got into the Hudson, where they are not likely to be frozen in before they arrive on the seaboard, but it was also stated that ice has formed in the canal, preventing the rest of the boats from moving forward. It seems probable, from the tone of the New York advices, that the people there attached more importance to the last-named fact than was done here. Most of our operators talked as if there could be little doubt that all the grain now afloat on the Erie Canal will be moved into New York before the weather becomes so cold as to freeze everything up for the winter.

In the market for staple and fancy dry goods there was fair activity, and, for many lines of bleached and colored cottons and seasonable woolens, prices are gradually hardening. Groceries continue to move with fair liberality at unchanged and generally firm prices, sugars alone showing weakness. In the market for butter and cheese trading was moderate at former quotations, the prevalent feeling being firm. Coal remains quiet, but prices are now firm all around, and some brands bid fair to soon advance. Bagging was quoted quiet at 35c for Stark, 33c for Lewiston, and 30c for American and Amoskeag. No changes worthy of mention were noted in the situation of the leather, pig-iron, paints, and tobacco markets, trade ruling slack at easy prices. Oils were fairly active at Saturday's quotations.

Lumber remains quiet, though some dealers report a little better inquiry. Prices are without material change. No new features were reported in connection with the metal, iron, or nail markets. Business is quiet, but prices are steady, and strong for metals and nails. Building materials were quiet and nominal. Salt continues in active demand, and firm at the recent advance. No changes of importance were noticed in hay, wool, or hides; the former is dull, while wool is held firmly under light stocks and a moderate but steady order demand from Eastern manufacturers. Hides were steady. Timothy seed was quiet to-day, and easy, though not quotably lower. Other seeds were firm. The trade in green fruits continues moderate, and principally on local account. Apples and cranberries are not keeping well, and consequently prices are variable. Poultry and game was slow, but choice fresh lots brought full prices.

Highwines were quiet, but stronger, being quoted 1c higher, in sympathy with an advancing feeling in New York, where they were quoted at 99½c@$1.00. Sales here were limited to 50 brls at 95c per gallon, and 95c bid at the close, with no offerings. It is now regarded as very probable that the tax will be increased, whence the noted buoyancy.

Dressed hogs were dull and easier. Sales were limited to 70 head at $5.75, and 67, soft, at $5.50 per 100 lbs. The reported receipts to-day were 2,113 head, but very few were on the market, and the holders of those generally refused to accept the prices offered by purchasers. The market closed nominal at $5.65@5.75 for good shipping lots.

Provisions were again active, but weak. The receipts of hogs were so large as to cause a reduction in prices, and stagger some of those who have been preaching that the country is already swept bare of hogs. Product weakened in sympathy, with very little doing, except in a speculative way. Mess pork declined 35c per brl, and lard 10c per 100 lbs, while meats were generally quoted only a shade easier. There were very few foreign orders on the market, but those few were for large lots of meats at minimum prices. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.10@14.15; do seller January, $14.40@14.50; do seller February, $14.87½@14.90; do seller March, $15.35@15.40; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.25@8.30; do seller January, $8.35@8.40; do seller February, $8.70@8.75; do seller March, $8.90@9.00. Green hams at 7½@8½c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c. Green shoulders at 5c; rough sides, 6½c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6½c; do short clear, 6⅝c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5½c for shoulders, 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅞c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅜c; do Cumberlands, 6⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6⅞c; do short clear, 7⅛c; do long cut hams, 8⅛@9c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 750 brls pork (Saturday evening) at $14.62½; 750 brls do at $14.12½; 250 brls do seller January at $14.50; 250 brls do at $14.40; 1,000 brls do at $14.37½; 500 brls do seller February at $15.25; 500 brls do at $15.15; 3,350 brls do at $15.00; 250 brls do at $14.90; 3,500 brls do at $14.87½; 500 brls do buyer February at $15.40; 500 brls do seller March at $15.40; 250 brls do at $15.37½; 750 tcs lard at 7½c; 240 tcs do seller January at 8½c; 500 tcs do at $8.45; 500 tcs do at $8.37½; 800 tcs do seller February at 8⅞c; 500 tcs do at $8.77½; 1,500 tcs do at 8⅞c; 1,500 tcs do at $8.70; 400,000 lbs shoulders seller February at 6c; 40 boxes do at 5⅝c cash; 400,000 lbs short ribs (Saturday evening) seller February at 7⅛c; 200,000 lbs do to-day at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6⅝c; 20,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 8⅛c; 20,000 lbs do at 8⅜c; 32,500 pcs do (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100 brls pigs' tongues at $10.00; 75 brls tallow at 6¼c.

Flour was more active, and a shade firmer at previous quotations. There was a better order demand from Eastern points, and a few lots taken on European account, though buyers did not appear till late in the session. Some holders obtained an advance of 10c per brl on good spring extras. Rye flour was steady, and bran stronger. Sales were reported of 500 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 1,900 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 2,725 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $11.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.00
Bran	11.50	@12.00

Wheat was more active, and averaged fully 1c higher, with a very strong market during the latter part of the session. The opening feeling was very weak, chiefly owing to the news that considerable quantities of wheat had already left the Erie Canal, but partially under the expectation of increased receipts here. It is reported that a great many loaded cars are standing at the country depots only waiting for the motive power to bring them in, and there are numerous applications from other points for more cars than can be furnished in several weeks. The expected let-up in the hog movement will release a considerable quantity of motive power, and allow the wheat to come forward in much greater volume than now. But it is noteworthy that there are not many orders here to sell that wheat in advance of its delivery, and hence there is not much on the market. This fact prevented a further fall to-day; and about 12 o'clock the news came that New York had advanced 2c per bu, with a rise in gold. This brought out an active demand for options, resulting in a rise of 2¼c in the last hour. The short interest took hold rather freely, and there was a good inquiry for car lots, which at one time reduced the premium on January deliveries to 1c per bu. Seller January opened at $1.17⅛, declined to $1.16, rose to $1.18⅛, and closed at $1.18⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14¾@1.16¾. Seller February was more active, at $1.18¾@1.21, closing at $1.20¾. No. 1 spring closed at $1.18⅛. No. 3 do at $1.08¾, and rejected do at $1.03. Northwestern receipts for Nos. 1 and 2 were inactive; they would have commanded 1c and ½c premium respectively. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18⅛; 3,600 bu do at $1.18; 400 bu do at $1.17½; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.16¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.16½; 6,600 bu do at $1.16¼; 4,000 bu do at $1.16; 6,000 bu do at $1.15¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.15½; 1,600 bu do at $1.15⅜; 39,400 bu do at $1.15¼; 18,400 bu do at $1.15⅛; 12,400 bu do at $1.15; 5,000 bu do at $1.14¾; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.08½; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu rejected at $1.03. Total, 126,600 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged ½c higher, following the same course as wheat. The market was depressed early by the news from the Erie Canal, and strengthened later by the reported advance in gold and firmness in corn in New York and Liverpool. The receipts were somewhat larger than the recent average, but too small to have any appreciable effect on the market, and there was not much offered for future delivery, except January options by local speculators. There was a fair inquiry for May, and that option was relatively firm in consequence. The trading was, therefore, chiefly local. Seller January opened at 54c, rose to 54⅛c, declined to 53⅝c, and advanced to 54⅛c at the close. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, was quiet at 53@54c, closing at the outside. Seller February sold sparingly at 54½@55c; and seller May at 59¾@60c, both closing strong. Rejected closed at 52½c for old, and nominally at 50½c for new. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 54c; 7,800 bu do at 53⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 53⅝c; 18,200 bu do at 53½c; 10,000 bu do at 53¼c; 3,000 bu do at 53c; 800 bu rejected at 52½c; 800 bu do at 52⅛c; 800 bu do at 52c; 400 bu new at 50c; 800 bu ear at 50c, delivered at Stock-Yards. Total, 55,000 bu.

Oats were quiet on cash lots, owing to light offerings, and more active in options, for which there was a good demand throughout, that made the market firm at a little above the average of Saturday. Seller January opened at 38⅛c, and advanced to 39½c at the close. Seller February was nominal at 40@40¼c. Cash No. 2 sold at 38¾@39c, but closed firmer at about 39½c. Rejected was nominal at 36½@37c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 39c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 6,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 41c. Total, 15,200 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, at the inside quotation of Saturday, on No. 2; the other grades being unmentioned. The receipts are on the increase, which fact induces buyers to hold off for a further decline. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 78c.

Barley was dull and little better than nominal. No 2 was 2c higher, at 42c; and the other grades seemed stronger about noon, but proved to be easier, at $1.02@1.03 for No. 3, and 88@90c for rejected, closing nominally at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.42; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.03; 400 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected at 90c; 1,200 bu do at 88c; 400 bu by sample at $1.35, on track; 400 do at 85c, delivered. Total, 4,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

DEC. 15—London—Cargoes off coast both wheat and corn firm. Arrivals off coast moderate. English country markets for wheat steady. French do a shade easier. Mark Lane—Wheat firmly held. Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—11:00 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 36s 6d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LATER—2:00 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet, easy; buyers offering lower prices. Pork, 67s 6d.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Dec. 13:

Flour, brls	62,585	Pork, brls	10,782
Wheat, bu	733,700	Bacon, lbs	11,062,000
Corn, bu	201,300	Lard, lbs	4,847,000
Rye, bu	25,500		

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Dec. 11	43,630	801,703	284,406	7,338	4,670
Dec. 4	28,300	654,876	429,941	41,833	
Nov. 27	44,900	1,110,962	525,344	8,000	37,224
Nov. 20	15,798	936,996	447,318	19,233	31,674
Total four w'ks	132,628	3,504,537	1,687,009	76,404	73,568
Nov. 13	32,576	1,207,559	608,560	5,736	44,843
Nov. 6	27,399	1,082,457	515,158	57,877	
Oct. 30	23,704	1,392,457	517,848	24,229	8,283
Oct. 24	57,763	1,756,394	790,562	78,790	35,499
Total four w'ks	141,442	5,438,867	2,432,128	166,632	88,625

OTHER PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following:

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain from Montreal, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 3:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	1,041,548	859,091	850,458	720,683
Wheat, bu	9,164,715	4,501,932	8,090,625	3,819,118
Corn, bu	3,368,029	7,694,300	3,519,378	7,467,288
Oats, bu	21,000	52,663	288,465	406,150
Barley, bu	87,227	59,750	21,260	166,861
Rye, bu	250	8,900	168	874
Peas, bu	261,798	299,350	822,109	1,082,904
Total grain	12,903,199	12,716,804	12,712,011	12,929,325
Flour to bu	5,207,740	4,295,455	4,252,290	3,603,419
Grand total, bu	18,110,879	17,012,259	16,964,301	16,362,935

The exports of wheat from Taganrog from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, 1873, have been 1,222,580 quintals of 220¼ lbs each, against 2,254,635 quintals for the corresponding time in 1872, and 4,441,097 quintals in 1871.

The exports of wheat from St. Petersburg to Oct. 20, have been 847,854 tschetwerts of 6 bu each, against 890,224 tschetwerts for the corresponding period in 1872.

The imports into and exports from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, 1873 and 1872, compare as follows:

	—1873.— Flour, cwts.	—1873.— Wheat, cwts.	—1872.— Flour, cwts.	—1872.— Wheat, cwts.
Imports	1,183,187	9,235,716	1,285,934	12,442,276
Exports	29,912	743,271	5,821	83,056
Net supply	1,153,275	8,492,445	1,284,113	12,359,220

	Flour, cwts.	Wheat, cwts.
Net supply, '72, Sept. 1 to Nov. 15	1,284,113	12,359,220
Net supply, '73, Sept. 1 to Nov. 15	1,153,275	8,492,445
Deficiency this year is	130,838	3,866,775

which is equal to 896,666 qrs of wheat, or 7,173,328 bu. The amount afloat for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, Nov. 23, 1873, was 1,534,152 qrs of wheat, equal to 12,273,216 bu, against 12,210,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1872. Last year France was a large exporter, and this year a large importer, with large wants still to be provided for. It is not improbable that a portion of the wheat cargoes destined to ports of call in the United Kingdom may be diverted to France.

The indications are that the stocks in the United Kingdom at the close of the present month will not exceed the average of the last five or six years. The deliveries of home-grown wheat from Sept. 1, 1873, to Nov. 15, 1873, have been approximately 2,652,510 qrs, against 2,669,096 qrs at the corresponding period in 1872.

The wheat crop of the United Kingdom was in 1872 about 10,000,000 quarters, and from all the accounts so far received the crop of 1873 will not be larger than the crop of 1872. With approximately 10,000,000 qrs crop the home supply has been already drawn upon by the farmers' deliveries to the extent of 2,652,510 qrs, leaving in the hands of the growers, Nov. 15, 1873, 7,347,490 qrs. With an annual consumption of 22,000,000 qrs, and 10,000,000 qrs home crop, foreign imports will be required, from Sept. 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1874, to the extent of 12,000,000 qrs, or 96,000,000 bu. The imports, less exports, from Sept. 1, 1873, to Nov. 15, 1873, have been equal, in wheat and flour, to 2,216,717 qrs of wheat, or 17,733,736 bu, which, added to the 12,273,216 bu in transit, will make 30,006,952 bu (of the 96,000,000 required) already provided for, leaving still 66,000,000 bu to be provided for, besides what there was in transit Nov. 15, 1873, from that date to Aug. 31, 1874. The crop may be 1,000,000 qrs more than estimated, and high prices may diminish the consumption 1,000,000 qrs below the maximum, thus taking off 16,000,000 of the 66,000,000 bu, and even then there will be required 50,000,000 bu more to be provided for by foreign imports.

Advices from Australia, under date of Oct. 9, 1873, report the indications favorable for an abundant wheat harvest. The exports of wheat and flour for the four weeks ended Sept. 27 were 5,550 tons, and, from Jan. 1, 1873, 152,550 tons, equal to 5,085,000 bu, with 20,000 to 25,000 tons still available of crop for export, or about 834,000 bu.

Of the potato crop of the United Kingdom, Mr. T. C. Scott, in a letter to the *Mark Lane Express*, states that the crop is now known to exceed that of any since the great crop of 1845, immediately preceding the Irish famine of 1846. He estimates the product of 1,417,906 acres at 7,000,000 tons, or 1½ lbs per head per day throughout the year for a population of 32,000,000 people. The product of 1,555,870 acres of potatoes, in 1872, was 3,000,000 tons, and 300,000 tons were imported at a cost of £2,758,093. He estimates that the potato product of 1873 in the United Kingdom will be 3,700,000 tons more than the total consumption of 1872, including the importations. The foundation has this fall been laid for a good wheat crop in the United Kingdom.

Large quantities of potatoes from Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany are being imported every week into London. The plentiful supply of potatoes, with foundations laid for a good wheat crop, will probably prevent very extreme prices for breadstuffs. The foreign food importations into the United Kingdom in 1872-3 to Aug. 30 was valued at £140,000,000 sterling, or $700,000,000.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in in transit on the New York Canals, was Dec. 6, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
†New York	1,733,199	2,314,044	579,742	244,885
Albany	10,000	40,000	35,000	182,000
Buffalo	809,097	435,796	94,402	204,297
Chicago	576,701	948,145	240,186	409,183
Milwaukee	570,750	19,246	22,033	88,222
Duluth	8,865			
Toledo	273,140	135,687	33,461	8,952
Detroit	56,585	61,372	45,328	17,794
Oswego	770,902	350,739	1,040	213,142
St. Louis	14,201	90,026	67,307	57,573
Boston	53,923	208,480	211,672	36,546
Toronto	135,870	5,590	3,248	22,594
Montreal	697,746	242,798	22,268	15,697
*Philadelphia	290,000	220,000	100,000	145,000
Baltimore	111,644	170,807	173,000	30,000
*Rail shipments	506,867	168,085	169,824	81,128
Lake shipments				
On N.Y. canals	1,590,000	1,100,000	470,000	341,000
Total—Dec. 6, '73	8,497,300	6,510,812	2,231,561	1,850,313
Total—Nov. 29, '73	7,415,955	6,435,267	2,242,991	1,838,101
Total—Nov. 22, '73	7,532,481	7,087,142	2,547,117	2,087,463
Total—Nov. 15, '73	8,470,331	8,788,421	2,844,271	2,035,457
Total—Nov. 8, '73	9,073,611	9,920,664	3,045,257	2,039,940
Total—Dec. 7, '72	4,878,095	6,661,935	3,627,481	2,404,569

*Estimated. †Including stock afloat on canal boats.

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 6, inclusive, for three years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,936,909	4,406,917	4,286,838
Wheat, bu	54,799,170	30,354,102	35,863,956
Corn, bu	49,280,352	66,199,216	49,039,838
Oats, bu	20,913,721	18,445,945	16,619,446
Barley, bu	3,939,782	5,522,218	3,282,606
Rye, bu	1,314,286	1,171,233	1,373,568
Total	130,247,311	121,695,714	106,179,402

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Dec. 9, 1873, and since Jan. 1, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Liverpool	1	95,313		
London	2,200	84,754		
Glasgow	5,606	68,395		
Cardiff		26,519		
Gloucester		20,304		
Bristol	1,927			
Hull			35,330	
Dunkirk			18,891	
Cork		147,998	83,355	
Dublin		7,795	64,250	
Queenstown		114,222	20,175	
Bremen	52			
Antwerp	1,000	17,546		
Hamburg		2,580		
Naples			28,095	
West Indies	14,241		4,306	3,540
B. N. Col.	6,583		6,700	
Venezuela	2,485	300		
N. Grenada	456			
Brazil	850			
C. America	200			
Total	35,601	585,726	261,102	3,540
Previous week	55,612	603,146	334,651	1,910
Cor. week, 1872	38,233	348,602	193,484	103
From Jan. 1, 1873	1,533,385	26,045,660	14,272,179	42,402
From Jan. 1, 1872	1,140,817	12,412,813	25,467,637	34,223
From Jan. 1, 1871	1,602,143	21,824,598	10,067,503	46,024
From Jan. 1, 1870	1,914,777	17,720,183	399,062	30,101
From Jan. 1, 1870	1,517,103	17,896,355	1,627,502	48,343

And 32,556 bu rye.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and declined ⅝c, selling at $1.16½ for the month, and $1.18¾ down to $1.17⅛ for January, closing easy at $1.17⅛; also at $1.20½@1.21 for February, closing at the inside. Corn was ¼c off, selling at 53¾@54⅛c for January, and closing at the inside. Sales of provisions include 100 tcs lard at 8⅝c for January, and 250 tcs at $8.70; 250 tcs at $8.75 for February.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in active demand for export and quoted firm at a further advance, at $1.90@1.95.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was a fair trade in beans at steady prices. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.40.

BROOM CORN—Some dealers report their trade up to the average at this season of the year. The market is firm, and there is some talk of advancing prices before long. We repeat: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—A liberal movement in this staple was witnessed, and former prices were easily sustained for all grades, as the current receipts only just about equal the legitimate requirements of the trade. Not infrequently there are sales of fancy pail at 2@3c advance on our quotations of "choice," but such transactions, of course, are not a fair criterion of the market. We give the following as the ruling rates: Choice yellow, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 14@19c; common to choice roll, 16@28c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past ten days or more, where at the moment they may be quoted steady. Stocks are by no means large, and, with anything like an active trade, some of the leading brands would probably advance. We repeat our list: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—This staple sold to a fair extent to local and interior buyers at firmly maintained prices. Stocks are reported in good shape, both as regards size and quality. Following are the prices current: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Prices seem to be gradually hardening, so far as bituminous varieties are concerned, though as yet no very material advance has taken place. Anthracite remains firm at $10.00@11.00. Quotations are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Medway, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Tierces were in request and stronger, while barrels were off a little. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.70@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork barrels and tierces at $1.75. We note sales of 6 cars tierces at $1.85; 3 cars at $1.70 for pork barrels, and $1.80 for tierces.

EGGS—Were slow at 23@24c for fresh and 18c for pickled.

FEATHERS—Were salable to dealers at the annexed prices: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—A steady, fair movement, both in lake and salt-water cured, is noted, and prices remain firm and unchanged, ranging as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No further important changes were developed in connection with the fruit market. There is a good demand for most lines, and prices are firm for nearly every article enumerated in the list. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.20@2.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.85@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6½@6¾c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10½@11c; do, mixed, 8@9c; blackberries, new, 12½@13c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 16@17c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Cranberries and apples are meeting with a light demand. Prices are irregular, depending upon the condition of the fruit, much of which is becoming soft. Foreign fruits were unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $7.00@9.00 per box; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.50@4.60 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@3.75 per brl from store; fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Business continues reasonably active, with firmness still a prominent feature of the market. Indeed, the only article in the subjoined list now showing weakness is sugar, which is now reacting from the advance resulting from the speculative excitement over the Cuban question. Coffees remain firm at the lately advanced prices. Rice, candles, spices, and sirups are moving freely at unchanged and generally firm prices:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37½@38c; O. G. Java, 34½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 32½@32½c; fancy Rio, 28½@29c; choice do, 28½@28½c; prime Rio, 27½@28c; good do, 26½@27½c; common do, 26@26½c; roasting do, 25@25½c; Singapore Java, 30½@31½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 28½@29½c; do, prime, 28@28½c; Maracaibo, 27½@28c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 10@11½c; C No. 2, 9½@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common, do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Shippers are operating sparingly, and trade is restricted chiefly to meeting the wants of local dealers. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do No. 1, $13.50@14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady at the annexed prices: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@37½c.

HOPS—Were in moderate request at previous prices: Common to prime Western, 35@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—No material change was noted. Trade is light, but prices are tolerably steady, as follows:

Iron	3 5-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Trade was reported fair, with little or no change in values, the subjoined prices being current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The trade is light, though there is a little more inquiry than a week ago. The market is quoted steady at the annexed range:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)		3.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in light request, and quoted firm at the given rates: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were very quiet, but steady at former quotations: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; cash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Dealers report the market without new features. Carbon, lard, linseed, and in fact all descriptions, were moving as freely as in former seasons at a corresponding period, and prices were generally firm, as follows: Carbon, 15c; extra winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 96c; turpentine, 48@50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG IRON—We continue to quote: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Mission, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—Were in light request in a retail way at $1.15@1.20 for Peachblows, and $1.00@1.10 for other varieties.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand was light, and only for fresh stock. Prairie chickens were steady. Venison is in liberal supply; also, buffalo hams, which are slow of sale. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed (fresh), $2.00@3.00; common do, 75c@1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.50@3.25; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; dressed turkeys (fresh), 8@10c; poor do, 4@6c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison saddles, or hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 6@7c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Hungarian and millet were scarce and firm at 75c and 65c. Flax was firmer at $1.70@1.72½. Clover is held firmly at $5.50 for good. Timothy was rather dull at $2.70@2.90. We note sales of 90 bags millet at 65c; 50 bags Hungarian at 75c; 60 bags flax at $1.72½; 25 bags clover at $5.50; 76 bags timothy at $2.90; 12 bags do at $2.70.

SALT—Was in continued good demand. Coarse salt is firm at the recent advance. We quote: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Trading was to a fair aggregate at firm and unchanged prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 45@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Remains firm at former quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—An occasional order is placed, but the market is, generally speaking, quiet, but steady at the prices following:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,200 head. Although there was less than an average attendance of buyers and apparently but little interest in the trade among those who did put in an appearance, the small supply of stock on sale induced a firm feeling all around, and holders of fresh stock were enabled to realize promptly and at very full prices. There were some droves of State cattle, however, for which no buyers were found, as the quality was inferior (almost too poor for Chicago butchers), and the prices asked were considered too high. Sales were reported at $1.75@2.25 for bulls, stags, and poor cows; at $2.50@4.00 for medium to choice Texas and Cherokee cattle and common to good butchers' stock; at $2.75@3.00 for stockers; and at $4.00@5.90 for common to extra shipping beeves. A few fancy steers fetched higher figures, $6.00, $6.12½, and $6.25 being paid. R. Strahorn & Co. sold two "bunches" within the above range. The market closed steady.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	choice steers	1,417	$5.45
18	butchers' steers	1,047	4.00
13	cows	870	2.25
34	fair steers	1,187	4.40
58	Texas cows	981	2.90
11	cows	1,033	2.75
70	Texas steers	1,086	3.90
11	rough fat steers	1,949	6.00
9	rough fat steers	1,777	6.12½
33	good steers	1,300	4.75
13	choice steers	1,451	5.25
17	butchers' steers	1,026	3.56¼
31	choice steers	1,401	5.35
62	good steers	1,419	4.80
95	Texas steers	938	3.30
18	good steers	1,210	4.40
14	medium steers	1,143	4.00
17	extra steers	1,282	5.55
14	fair steers	1,118	4.00
43	extra steers	1,448	5.90
68	Texas steers	1,038	3.60
153	extra steers	1,539	6.25
36	Texas steers	1,059	3.50
37	Texas steers	1,007	3.50
32	choice steers	1,266	5.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 32,000 head. It was a blue day for sellers, trade being utterly devoid of life, while prices were weak, unsettled, and lower. Packers seem to have been suddenly seized with the "dumps," for they were out of the market to-day, to a man. Holders were by no means firm in their demands; on the contrary, there was a pretty general willingness to shade prices. But any fair concessions failed of the desired effect, the market remaining lifeless to the close. Holders offered to take off 10c, 15c, and even 20c, but to no purpose, and the market closed flat, with not fewer than 25,000 hogs left in the pens unsold. The prospective heavy run to-morrow no doubt had a restraining influence upon buyers, they seeming to believe that they will be able to get the hogs at their own price. Shippers bought with some liberality of light and extra heavy grades at $4.70@5.10, the outside figure being paid in only two or three instances, however. Most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.80@5.00 for prime to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
171	222	$4.80	52	264	$4.95	82	173	$4.75
59	250	4.80	38	383	5.05	60	183	5.05
49	265	5.00	97	286	5.00	109	200	5.00
90	165	4.80	39	189	5.00	89	205	5.00
158	269	4.90	33	278	5.00	71	204	5.00
384	188	4.87½	55	168	5.00	78	188	5.00
50	259	5.10	68	267	5.10	150	279	5.00
45	288	4.85	130	186	5.00	76	141	4.50
59	242	4.80	32	179	4.55	98	169	4.80
41	205	4.75	47	182	4.95	62	261	5.00
65	200	4.87½	68	180	4.95	102	272	5.00
42	149	4.75	54	309	5.00	175	306	4.95
35	193	4.70	80	210	4.90	43	371	5.10
61	174	4.70	38	185	5.00	20	199	4.95
88	205	4.70	109	200	5.00	60	200	5.00
253	343	5.10	60	183	5.05	90	300	4.90
174	261	5.05	89	205	5.00	39	409	5.00
103	311	5.05	22	191	5.00	58	269	5.00
116	267	5.00	67	360	5.05	44	362	5.05
146	322	5.00	46	372	5.05	47	349	5.05
133	342	5.05	77	204	5.00			

SHEEP—There was but a small supply of sheep on sale, and not enough was done in the way of trading to establish market values. There was some inquiry for good to choice grades at $3.65@4.25, and for the poorer sorts at $2.75@3.25. Received, 456 head.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—BEEVES—Fresh offerings 4,590, making 7,430 for the week, against 7,070 for last week. The quality is good generally, with upwards of 30 carloads noted as premium. The market is fair for medium to prime steers, but there is not sharp competition for holiday cattle. The extreme range for native cattle is 9@13c, with a few Christmas cattle sold at 13½c. Poor to good Texans ranged at 7@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,360, making 23,070 for the week, against 18,700 for last week. The demand is fair and the market steady for sheep at 5@7c, with the choicest lots at 7¼@7½c. Fair Western sheep mainly sold at 5½@5¾c. Some small lots fancy lambs sold up to 8½c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 11,290, making 42,330 for the week, against 57,490 for last week. The market is firmer for both live and dressed hogs. The former readily sold at 5½@5¾c, and the latter at 6½@7½c, with the light-bat pigs at 7½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—CATTLE—In fair demand, and advanced. Sales, 3,000. Quotations: Extra State and Western steers, $7.25@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@7.00; common, $4.00@5.00; choice, $7.75@8.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand. Sales of 9,000 at $5.00@6.25.

HOGS—Higher. Sales of 7,000 at $7.50@7.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 15.—CATTLE—Arrivals, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 115 cars. Extra, $7.50@9.00; best, $5.25@6.25; medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.75@4.10.

HOGS—Arrivals, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 71 cars. Yorkers, $5.00@5.25; best Philadelphia, $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP—Arrivals, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 14 cars. Best $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.00@4.75; common, $3.00@4.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s6d. Winter wheat, 12s@13s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 9d; white, 13s 5d@14s 3d; club, 15s 6d@16s. Corn, 36s 6d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and easy; buyers offer lower prices. Pork, 67s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—5 p. m.—Cotton—A shade firmer; middling upland, 8½@8¾d; Orleans, 8⅝@8⅞d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 9,300 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Mess pork, 67s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day is £93,000. Consols for money, 91¾@92; on account, 92¼@92⅜. United States bonds of '65, 94½; '67, 95½; 10-40s, 92½; New York Central, 79; Erie, 37@37½; Erie preferred, 58½.

Turpentine, 31s.

Tallow, 40s 9d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15.—Five-twenties of '62, 97½.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Rentes, 58f 20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Commission houses are distributing a fair amount of staple cotton and woolen products to near by and Western jobbers. Cotton goods are in steady request at firmer prices. Wide sheetings are in brisk demand, and Pepperell and other makes are sold ahead. Prints are active for holiday selection. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "The large jobbing houses who lately received an extension announce their intention to anticipate the payment of the first installment of their notes."

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15.—Crude petroleum firm at $1.60@1.65; refined quiet at 13c, January, 13½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—COTTON—Firmer; middling upland, 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, more doing; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.40; common to good extra, $6.65@7.20; good to choice, $7.25@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.30; extra Ohio, $6.85@8.60; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour firm. Corn meal scarce and firm; Western, $3.90@4.25. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 123,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.55@1.60; No. 2 Chicago, $1.56@1.58; No 2 Northwest, $1.57@1.59; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.62; common winter red Western, $1.58@1.60; white Western, $1.75. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 30,000 bu; Western mixed, afloat, 80@81c; do in store, 80c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 47,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 56@57c; white Western, 58@58½c.

HAY—Steady at $1.05@1.10 for shipping.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar weak and nominally lower; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice firmer; Carolina, 8½c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 5½@5¾c; refined held at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess, $16.00; prime, $13.00; prime mess, $15.00; new mess, February, $16.12½@16.25; March, $16.25@16.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles in fair demand; long and short clear, December and January, 7¼; February, 7½@7⅝c; long clear, spot, 7½c. Lard lower; Western steam, 8⅞c; tierces, Februrary, 9¼@9⅜c; March, 9⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 24@32c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—Firmer at 99½c@$1.00; alcohol, 50c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.00@7.25. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.45@1.47. Corn firm; new ear, 55c; old ear and shelled, 60c. Oats firm at 42@50c. Barley firm; fall, $1.25@1.35. Rye firm at 95@96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.50 bid, $16.00 asked. Lard firm; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8½@9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½@7½c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders nominal; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c. Hams, 8@9c.

HOGS—Dull at $4.60@5.20; receipts, 12,800; shipments, 1,985.

WHISKY—Active and higher; sales at 94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm and a shade higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.62½; No. 3, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.48@1.49 cash; $1.56 seller February; No. 1 red, $1.51½; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn firm; high mixed, cash, December and January, 60c; February, 60½c; low mixed, 58½@59c; new, 57@58c. Oats firm; No. 1, 46½c; No. 2, 45c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at $5.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 260 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, but strong; sales of 4 cars No. 1 Milwaukee club, on track, on private terms. Corn firm, but dull; sales of 1,000 bu No. 2 Western at 67@68c. Oats neglected; held at 48c. Rye neglected; held at $1.00. Barley steady, but quiet; sales of 2,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee at $1.30.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.19; No. 2, $1.16, cash; $1.17½ seller December; $1.20 seller January. Oats steady; No. 2, 37c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 62c. Rye steady; No. 1, 78½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—$4.75@5.00; receipts, 1,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 82,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.18@1.19; No. 3 red fall, $1.40@1.41; No. 2, $1.65. Corn quiet and firmer; mixed and yellow, 60@61c, on east track and in elevator. Oats firmer; No. 2, 43½@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 84@85c.

WHISKY—Higher at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.50. Bulk meats held firmly, with only a jobbing and order trade. Bacon nominal; shoulders, 6½@6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8½c. Green meats held firmly; nothing done. Lard firm at 7½c; held higher.

HOGS—Active and higher at $4.60@5.15; mostly at $4.85@5.05.

CATTLE—Quiet; through Texan, 1½@2½c; wintered, 2½@3½c; native cows and heifers, 1½@2½c; good to extra steers, 4½@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 15,325; cattle, 538.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.25@8.00. Wheat active and higher; extra at $1.61½; No. 1 at $1.57½@1.58; amber at $1.45. Corn steady at 61@62c. Oats in good demand at 42c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Excited and higher. Mess pork at $16.00. Bulk shoulders at 6c; clear rib at 7¼c; clear at 7½c; all loose. Green meats in active demand; shoulders at 5½c; sides at 7@7¼c. Lard firm at 9@9½c; prime steam at 8@8½c. Bacon nominal.

HOGS—Active at $5.05@5.15.

WHISKY—Firm at 93½@94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand; red, $1.54@1.60; amber, $1.65@1.68; No. 1 spring, $1.52@1.55; No. 2 do, $1.45. Rye steady at 95c. Corn in fair demand; old yellow, 77c; new, 65@70c. Oats firm; mixed, 54@55c; white, 56@58c.

PROVISIONS—Tending up.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 13½c.

WHISKY—$1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and firm. Oats quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer; mess pork nominally $15.75@16.00.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Very strong; fair to prime Rio held at 24@26c.

WHISKY—$1.04@1.05.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58. Corn quiet; low mixed, 70c. Barley quiet.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, until Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., for building a Jail for Knox County, according to plans and specifications now on file in the County Clerk's Office. Proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County on said 14th day of January; and said Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if not found satisfactory. The Board will require bond with sufficient security for the performance of contract. Work to be completed by Oct. 1, 1874.

Payments will be made on the contract for all completed work, and all materials delivered on the ground, semi-monthly, on the Superintendent's estimates, deducting fifteen per cent, to be retained until the final completion and settlement of contract. JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

NURSERY.

ENGLISH NURSERY

For Trees, Shrubs, &c.

THOMAS THORNTON, Heatherside Nurseries (200 Acres in extent), Bagshot, Surrey, England.

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Dr. A. G. Olin.

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WASHING[TON]

The Salary-Gra[b]

Railroad from Chi[cago to New] York.

The Questions in [the] Virginiu[s Case]

From Our Own Corr[espondent]

WASHI[NGTON]

The attitude of things in … whole, that of a large body of … voted the right to a salary … Treasury, and are balancing … computation as to whether th… without it," or had better take …

...oduce Markets.

...TRACTORS.

...COUNTY JAIL.

...JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

...URSERY.

...H NURSERY

...es, Shrubs, &c.

...CAL CARDS.

...G. Olin.

BIGELOW

STONE,

...WNSEND, ...UTH CLARK-ST.

DR. KEAN, ...Clark-st., Chicago.

...NAL CURRENCY.

Packages OF ...NAL CURRENCY ...OR SALE AT ...NE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON.

The Salary-Grab Matter.

Railroad from Chicago to New York.

The Questions in Arrear of the Virginius.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1873.

The attitude of things in Congress is, on the whole, that of a large body of men who have been voted the right to a salary from the Public Treasury, and are balancing the ledger over a computation as to whether they are "better off without it," or had better take it and retire early. The average politician is in a grumbling way, because he thinks that to be elected is to be worthy of all the "swag," and he cannot understand a constituency which has elected him with any mental reservations. To be elected once he thinks to be the summit of usefulness, popularity, and autocracy. "All this is mere clamor," he says, transferring his misery to a term, as if clamor was anything but dangerous.

If you wish to know at a distance

THE REAL FEELINGS OF CONGRESS,

you must understand that nine-tenths of the members thereof feel themselves bullied and outraged by any demand from the public to reduce salaries, which they hold to be part of the contract of their election. So evenly are cowardice and demagogery distributed through both the Senate and the House, that you can hear a speech like Judge Wright's, and still doubt whether he is making it from principle or fear. The Democrats had thought to intone the Republican caucus with some confidence on the subject, and they met first and bullied poor little Holman, and declared that they would keep the plunder. The wicked Republicans met afterwards, and surrendered the "grab," by which they gained great popular advantage over the reactionary minority. But many of them were not content, even for political generalship, to relinquish anything; and, when Mr. Blaine's man Friday, Hale, the son-in-law of Chandler, brought in his bill to reduce the pay, and eke it out with mileage, and gammon around the question in some manner, such opposition began as will result, before you receive this letter, in a line being drawn in Congress between timidity and rapacity.

THE ONLY PROPER WAY

to have met this delicate subject was to have referred to the point of false departure, and there debated unselfishly the question of a Congressman's proper salary. If it should be determined to vote an increase of 50 per cent, let the increase be applied with magnanimity to some future Congress, and not to that one which passed the increase. It is true that money-making was become so great a part of public life that a member will look around upon his constituency when they seek to reduce his perquisites, like a wild-cat robbed of her young.

This was the way Mr. Eldridge attacked Holman in caucus, and I cannot better describe it than in the words of the poet:

Like adder darting from his coil,
Like wolf that dashes through the toil,
Like mountain-cat who guards her young,
Full at Fitz-James' throat he sprung.

Holman went off and drank of the insane root which makes the reason prisoner. Eldridge, Wood & Company formed a coalition with the Butler men. If any of them could be made to believe that the average constituent had any identity and consistency for more than six months at a time, they would suddenly unfold their grab, like the Arab, and silently pass away.

HOW MUCH A CONGRESSMAN OUGHT TO GET

depends upon the kind of soap he uses, and whether he lives to ornament his position or to be thrifty in it. To be a housekeeper in this Capital, with a watchful wife, who guards the expenditures and is little given to social matters, will require about $3,500; and it must be remembered that the furniture for the establishment is to be had upon the spot. To board here at the ordinary hotel will cost about $100 a week with one's wife, and from $500 to $700 a month will be nearer the staple of the cost of comfort. But the average Congressman is not a man in pursuit of duty or honor.—though these he may consider,—but of profitable employment. When you cut off the "grab," you cut off the premium on the salary.

THE LOGAN & FARWELL RAILROAD.

Gracious Hevings! here are two able-bodied young men reporting, on the same day, bills for a trunk-line of rail from New York to Chicago, with leave to continue on to Omaha, and to send out succulents to no end of places within 50 miles of the main stem. It is Logan and Farwell who have resolved upon this work. Their capital figure is 1,000,000 shares, at $100 a share. They are to go to any town not more than 50 miles off the main stem. Is this a scheme to relieve the Erie, Atlantic & Great Western Railroad as a bad job, or to take the Pennsylvania main stem off the hands of its burdened officials? Is it a great bull enterprise of Vanderbilt? What is it? Or is it a genial tariff scheme? That it cannot be, because it provides for free cross-ties, iron, and so forth. Perhaps, if the military engineers were, under Free Trade, to make such a road, it might be the Golden Rule line-of-way between a New York which is fast losing the grain-trade of the West, and a Chicago, which has a Montreal for a port when the tariff-oppression has become ridiculous. Montreal is the notice-server upon our Atlantic ports in the way of grain, keeping the equilibrium between the indirect extortions of the tariff and that clause of the Constitution which forbids an export-duty. Here is the Secretary of the Navy on his knees before Congress for an appropriation for his rotten tariff ships, which are sent out on the Atlantic with the pumps filled with water, while Spain, in the pangs of revolution, buys hulls from the Clyde, gives us all the apprehensions of defeat and bombardment.

THE REAL ISSUE IN CUBA.

The absorbing nature of the episode as to the massacre of the Virginius has given public criticism such a turn that we cannot understand why Mr. Fish should have any other grievance on his hands. The fact is, that the State Department, as long ago as July 1870, presented a printed a book of 246 pages to Congress, explaining, by correspondence, far worse atrocities of the Spanish than the Virginius case,—implicating the lives, not of filibusters, but of peaceable men entitled to American protection. The delay, prevarication, and insolence of the Spanish in these cases had already incited the Secretary of the State beyond forbearance when the Captain of the Virginius was covered with popular fury a diplomatic correspondence already fierce and warlike on our side.

The first was the case of the Mary Lowell, an American brig, which was captured in the British Bahamas by the Spanish gunboat Andaluz, while flying the American flag, and was towed into Havana. From Havana the Mary Lowell was carried into Nuevitas, Cuba; her crew confined in a solitary prison, and every interference by the American and British authorities resented with insult. On one occasion, the Captain-General said that he would communicate with our Consul when he "found it convenient."

Next, the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, regularly cleared at Point au Prince, in Hayti, for Nuevitas, was captured by the Spanish war-steamer Hernan Cortes, Feb. 29, 1870; and, although Mr. Fish telegraphed: "If seized on the high seas, demand immediate release," yet the crew were imprisoned, and the cook died in the dungeon, while the vessel was not given up until nearly ruined by exposure.

Third, the sloop Champion, bound from Aux Cayes to Jamaica, in ballast, sprung a leak, and put in for the bloody harbor of Santiago de Cuba, where her unsuspecting Captain was refused leave to communicate with our Consul, and the vessel sank in deep water, under custody of a Spanish man-of-war, while her crew remained prisoners. The only reason for this inhospitality was the entry of an unknown passenger upon the ship's papers, who had failed to come aboard.

Fourth is the case of the schooner Lizzie Major, which was overhauled on the high seas, 30 miles off the Cuban coast, and two respectable passengers, with proper passports, forcibly taken off by the steamer Ferdinando el Catolico, and thrown in prison.

Fifth, the American sloop Fulton, of Key West, proceeding quietly into the cowardly harbor of Havana, was beset by Volunteers, and her crew threatened with death, on the charge that they had taken the murderer of Castanon, the Spanish editor, away from Key West; and the Consul was obliged to consent to have a Spanish police-guard placed on the Fulton, and ...

Two citizens of the United States,—Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth,—being American citizens, and seamen on the schooner Grapeshot, were overpowered at sea by Cuban passengers, while bound for Jamaica, and compelled to drop the Cubans near Santiago de Cuba. Unable to put off from shore, they were captured, taken to Santiago, and, despite the protestations of both British and American Consuls, the men were shot. The Spanish commander informed these Consuls that he believed the men to be innocent, but they must die to please the Catalans and prevent a mutiny.

The following extracts from a letter of poor Speakman,—who, by the way, was no maritime citizen, but of the town of Aurora, Ind.,—gives the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 17, 1869.

My Dear Wife and Child:

These are the last lines you will ever receive from me. In four hours I am to be shot, having been captured by the Spaniards on the Island of Cuba, where the vessel ran, instead of going to Falmouth, Jamaica, where I shipped to go. Now, Maggie, I have no money to leave you, and I am so sorry, darling, as I leave you penniless; but you may get some by getting a good lawyer to sue the owners of the vessel for damages! They have taken my life, and deprived you of my support, and ought to support you. . . . I have one kind friend here, a Mr. O'Callaghan. Darling, I cannot write more; my hand is sore. Tell Cousin Fannie and Aunt Olden. May God Almighty bless you, and keep you and baby is my last and only prayer. I command you to sue the owners. . . .

Your affectionate and dying husband,
CHARLES SPEAKMAN.

In addition to the above outrages, six other American citizens have been shot without trial, in various towns of Cuba, twenty of our citizens deprived of their property, and thirty-six unlawfully imprisoned.

Such were the cases on which the State Department was busy when the Virginius was taken on the high seas and her crew put to death. The law, natural and international, in all the above cases, was defied by the Catalans, Volunteers and officers. To stop and outrage an American ship, properly cleared from one port to another, while we have made no recognition of belligerency, is a high offense,—more worthy of official and armed resentment than to revenge privateersmen.

GATH.

ITALIAN OPERA.

An Interview with Strakosch—Some Interesting Secrets Revealed.

From Wilkes' Spirit.

Critic—Have you any objection to telling me what your original engagement was with Madame, then Miss Nilsson? I mean when you first brought her over for a concert tour?

Strakosch—No, none whatever. I saw in her, as Barnum saw in Jenny Lind, a bright particular star that had freshly burst upon the musical horizon, and whose engagement I thought I could make profitable, whilst other managers haggled about price. I closed with her terms whilst she was yet young and fresh in the market, and great as was her suddenly-acquired reputation in Europe, I think I enhanced it here, don't you?

Critic—And those terms were?

Strakosch—$1,000 a night in gold, and half of the gross receipts after $4,000.

Critic—Anything else?

Strakosch—Yes; all her toilet-bills paid, and carriages at her disposal, as is always the rule of all her engagements.

Critic—Did the receipts of these concerts ever run over the stipulated sum?

Strackosch—Yes; in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and two or three other large cities, frequently.

Critic—How much did Nilsson receive from that concert arrangement, and how much did you profit?

Strakosch (reflecting)—I think Nilsson, to the best of my recollection (I could give you the exact amount if you desire to know), got $140,000. The second question I decline to answer; it is sufficient I was satisfied. I made money by the operation.

Critic—Well, then came the demand for Nilsson to appear in opera. You fostered that demand, slightly, did you not?

Strakosch—Ah! mechant, don't ask that. You know—me foster?—no—the public through the newspapers demanded; I only complied.

Critic—And then a new engagement with Nilsson ensued?

Strakosch—Of course.

Critic—And that was——?

Strakosch—Well, you see, that was an experiment, and I agreed to pay her $1,000 in gold each night, and share the gross receipts with her after $3,000 receipts; and, of course, with the heavy additional expenses of an opera company over that of a concert company, I was forced to put the price of admission up, "to get square," as you call it.

Critic—Well, how much did Nilsson clear by that season of opera, and you?

Strakosch—She cleared $120,000. What I made I decline to say; let it suffice, I was satisfied.

Critic—Now about the present season of opera, and Nilsson's engagement?

Strakosch—Well, you know on Nilsson's return to Europe from the United States, how she was feted, and how great her success was in London, St. Petersburg, etc. Well, after the year that intervened, she had a longing desire to return to America, which was shared by me, and I made a good engagement with her.

Critic—Which was?

Strakosch—Just this: £160, or $800 in gold each performance, but the present arrangement is $500 in currency, with half the gross receipts over $3,000.

Critic—Now what are the weekly average expenses of your entire company?

Strakosch—In round numbers, $15,000.

Critic—Has the season hitherto paid; have you made or lost money.

Strakosch—The season has not been good; the hard times and other circumstances have been against me. I have lost money, no great deal, perhaps, but I have lost. I embarked $50,000 in the speculation at the commencement of the season, and it is shrunk. True, occasionally, the receipts have amounted to $18,000, but then they have dropped down to $12,000, and that sum soon tells up on the wrong side for the manager. Besides, the production of heavy operas like the "Huguenots" and "Aida," entails additional and heavy expenses beyond the average I have named, and the additional receipts have not balanced the additional outlay. You cannot run an opera here for a consecutive number of nights as they do in Europe; an opera is not like a play; you have pretty much the same audience every evening, and your patrons are constantly demanding a change, and, unless you give it them, your regular subscribers grumble, and those who buy their tickets nightly stop away.

Critic—Don't you think these star artists are paid too much?

Strakosch—What are you to do? There are only a few of them, they insist upon a certain price and get it; the public demand sensation, and you and it must pay for it.

Critic—Yet you have had good houses on nights when Nilsson did not sing?

Strakosch—Yes, with Torriani and Campanini two or three of the best houses of the season, but these were exceptional instances. It was the opera as much as the singer that drew. The rule would not work all the time.

Critic—Then you are of the same opinion as Maretzek, that at present there is no doing without lyric stars?

Strakosch—Exactly. I'll tell you why. Opera is only in its youth here. Taste for it is not yet thoroughly established. When the public mind is educated up to the necessary standard of appreciation of opera for itself alone, you can dispense with sensationalism and do away with the stars.

Critic—When will that be?

Strakosch—Not yet awhile. It will take two or three years' more steady work yet. The public mind is slowly tending that way, and we are encouraging it.

Critic—I beg your pardon. Who is "we?"

Strakosch—My brother Maurice and myself. You know he and I are in partnership; he manages the opera in Paris his way, and I manage the opera here my way. Our systems may differ in some respects, but we both work toward the same end, otherwise we don't interfere with each other in the slightest, nor need we as long as the balance of accounts is satisfactory.

Critic—What is the one thing you and he are agreed upon?

Strakosch—The education of the public taste and the gradual doing away with the star system; or if the public will have stars, we'll make them ourselves, and not buy them ready-made at as high a price as now.

Critic—How are you going to accomplish this?

Strakosch—By engaging young and promising talent for a series of years at a moderate price, carefully fostering it and producing it just as we need it, and not before. Have you not noticed that my brother has recently brought out two young prima donnas in Paris, both of whom have made a great success?

Critic—Yes; what then?

Strakosch—They have both been under engagement to us for a long time. So has Mlle. Torriani—for the last fifteen months—we let her sing elsewhere for practice, and kept her studying all the time, and paying her all the time. We only brought her out here when we wanted her. You see the result. She is a thoroughly good artiste, and one that is highly satisfactory to the public, without being a star; besides, she is well up in all the operas, and can replace Nilsson in almost anything, whenever the latter is sick, as you have seen. There's Del Puente, the baritone. Again, we've had him for over a year, and paid him his salary. We let him sing under other managements just for practice. He has a fine, fresh young voice, and excellent method. He is already a great favorite, and will go on improving all the time. We have plenty more of the same sort of young, fresh talent, as the country grocers advertise, on hand, and to arrive. My brother Maurice is a good judge, and a first-rate maestro, as you know. See what he made of Adelina Patti.

Critic—By the way, is she coming back here? if so, when?

Strakosch—Whenever we think proper to bring her, and the time is propitious. She is under engagement to us. I'll show it to you if you like, and you can copy it if you please.

Critic—Never mind that. What are the terms?

Strakosch—One million of francs, or $200,000 in gold, for one hundred nights.

Critic—Phew! any little contingencies besides, in the way of hotel bills, carriages, etc.?

Strakosch—No; it is a clear and specific engagement. She pays all her own expenses.

Critic—Well, I should think she might do so; but don't you think the terms are a little steep? Would she not make more liberal ones with as near a relative as you are?

Strakosch—No: to both questions—it's purely a business transaction. She gets 4,000 francs readily every time she sings in Europe, and has more engagements offered her at that than she can fulfill.

Critic—But do you think the engagement will pay at that figure?

Strakosch—Yes, certainly, or I would not have made it. You see, the majority of my audience, to whom money is not much of an object, have heard Adelina in Europe. They have seen and know how she is feted and petted by royalty, how court favors and diamonds are showered upon her, and the furore her singing makes with the public. They will pay almost any price you choose to ask to hear her sing here, and be a perpetual advertisement besides. As for the rest, they will go out of curiosity, as they did to hear Jenny Lind. Adelina will be the last of the stars. We are now engaging our companies by the year, for Paris and New York, and intend changing them about, to and fro, as occasion or policy requires. If an artist makes a success in Paris, we send him or her here, and vice versa, continually producing fresh talent, when the system is in full working order.

Critic—Will it pay you to bring out "Aida" for three nights?

Strakosch—No, I shall lose by the operation; but I had pledged myself to produce the opera in advance of either Paris or London, and I intend to keep that and all my other promises; nothing annoys me more than when I have stated my intention of doing a certain thing, for people to ask me if I am going to do it. Nothing but circumstances over which I have no control ever prevents me keeping a promise made to the public. I promised to bring out "Aida" and I've done it, though I shall lose by it now; it will bear frequent repetitions hereafter.

Critic—Then do you mean to bring out Wagner's music of the future, "Lohengrin?"

Strakosch—There, now! you'll make me downright mad presently. Haven't I promised to bring it out? Be quite sure I shall.

Critic—When?

Strakosch—Not during the present closing season prior to Christmas, but during the one after the New Year.

Critic—Have you expended $30,000 on "Aida?"

Strakosch—Yes, and more. I brought over all the papier-mache work in Italy in cases; the carpenters had only to set it up on the frames; so with the dresses, I had them all ready.

Critic—Do you know what it cost the Khedive to bring out this opera in Cairo?

Strakosch—Yes; 500,000 francs; but then, I'm not a Khedive. I wish I was; I'd retire from opera management, and attend to family affairs; besides, he went the full figure, regardless of expense, and paid through the nose for a great many things which were less expensive when duplicated again. No Egyptian shams would go down, with the Nile and the Desert before you, and the Pyramids staring you in the face.

Critic—Why did you not put Nilsson into the principal female part?

Strakosch—Because she could not study it in time. We set Torriani to work at it a year ago, and she was ready at any moment, as far as the music is concerned. The opera will go just as well; besides, I save Nilsson's salary; my engagement with her is "no sing, no pay."

The Prayer-Book Question—Expressions by Dr. Carpenter and Prof. Tyndall.

London (Nov. 20) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Dr. Carpenter seems likely to become the next bogy of the theological world. The family of Carpenters is well known as belonging to the most conservative branch of the Unitarian denomination, in which two of them are preachers of the old-fashioned sort. He himself has long been supposed to hold the doctrines of that sect in their most moderate and innocent form, and it was, no doubt, on that account that the clergymen of Sion College recently invited him to read a paper before them. I may premise that Sion College is an Anglican and religious institution, wherein the Bishops and clergy of London periodically assemble, listen to a paper or lecture, and then discuss the same. There were on this last occasion about 150 of the most eminent prelates and clergymen present, and also a sprinkling of scientific men,—among them Tyndall, who is very often, like a certain personage in the Book of Job, present when the holy ones come together. Dr. Carpenter took for his theme the "Reign of Law," and his treatment of it gave rise to a sensation—I may, almost, say, a scene of nearly a fearful character! It has been hushed up here; no paper would dare to face the ecclesiastical scandal which would be caused by its publication. Dr. Carpenter cast utterly aside the Duke of Argyll's accommodation of the Reign of Law to theological exigencies, and maintained that Nature represented a kingdom of orderly evolution, which had never been invaded by anything arbitrary, preternatural, or supernatural; and his address ended by the emphatic declaration, that all the liturgies, litanies, collects, and prayers that were ever uttered never had influenced—never could influence—the course of this universe, nor mankind, nor a single individual, in the slightest degree.

There was a terrible silence when the Doctor sat down. Presently there arose an eminent London clergyman, who said that, if he believed the declaration just made, he would ascend his pulpit next Sunday only to announce that the church would be forever closed from that hour. Then one after another the clergymen rose, and there was a hurricane of stormy protests. But when the rest of the company had exhausted themselves, Prof. Tyndall arose, and with a slow and solemn voice said: "I am speaking to men of education and men of learning; to men who have studied in Universities, and have read history and observed the course of Nature; and I feel constrained to ask you as gentlemen of culture whether it is really possible that you can have any belief in the efficacy of prayer to affect this universe in the slightest degree?"

An Elopement.

A very neat elopement took place from near Russellville, Ky., the other day. Miss Amanda McCarley had two principal suitors—Horace Robey, a bachelor, and Judge Adams, a widower. The paternal McCarley favored Robey, and would not let the Judge come to his house. So the Judge had a poor chance to win the lady in the usual way. Miss Amanda was permitted to drive out with Horace, who thought he as good as had her. Lately, one Sunday, they drove to hear preaching, and around to various places of interest and houses of friends. They went to Parson Morrow's to dinner. A very innocent place to go to, is a parson's; everything safe and sound there. But Judge Adams was at Parson Morrow's to dinner, too. The Judge had a fast team, and after dinner he proposed to Amanda to take a drive with him. She consented. Robey could not prevent it, and the couple drove out, leaving Horace Robey to be entertained by the Sunday reflections of the parson. Well, the Judge and Miss Amanda did not return, and Horace Robey drove home in the dark. The next heard of the runaways was that they were in Nashville, and married.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons of all kinds, cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HORSES; TWO MATCHED teams, iron-grey and bay; workers and drivers; must be sold. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TEAM-HARness, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse-covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—WILL TAKE A FEW MORE BOARDers. Stalls on first floor. Horses delivered and exercised free of charge. Mr. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—I HAVE CALLS FOR GOOD DRIVING horses. Those having good ones to sell cheap will please call. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A WALNUT AND Terry parlor suite, 7 pieces, for $50; handsome and equal to new. A hair-cloth library set for $45. Rosewood piano, with cover and stool, $150. Elegant parlor organ, cost $150, for $65. Large oil painting in gilt frame for $25. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE HEATING STOVES, BUT little used, very low. E. E. RYAN, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS SELL AT AUCTION EVery Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Make advances on all classes of goods left on storage or to be sold, and keep on hand at their salesrooms, No. 63 South Canal-st., a general assortment of household and auction goods.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT houses on Adams-st., east of Aberdeen, new, and all modern improvements.
2 two-story and basement houses on South Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson.
3 two-story houses on Harrison-st., east of Leavitt, cheap and on easy terms.
2 lots corner Ogden-av. and Rockwell-st., near Douglas Park.
2 lots corner Sixteenth-st. and Douglas Park.
2 lots Chicago-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
20 lots on North LaSalle, Dearborn and Wells-sts.
Also, several desirable acre-tracts, suitable for subdivision.
1 finely-improved farm in Cook County for sale cheap, or may be exchanged for inside property.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 25X206 FEET TO 20 FT alley, fronting on Oglesby-st., near Lake; also lots 25x150 feet fronting on Lake and Fulton-sts., near California. No money required from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$4,650—$1,000 DOWN, BALANCE 4 years, if taken this week, 12 room two-story dwelling, and lot 25x125 to alley; cars in front; water, sewer, and gas; south front; 771 West Van Buren-st. Possession now. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ADAMS & WOOD-STS., 100 x180. Also, 50x125, corner Jackson and Lincoln-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling on a first-class avenue, South Side, for $8,000. Small cash payment. A great bargain. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—10, 40, OR 80 acres, corner Madison-st., fronting Central Park. 25 acres on Barry Point Road, near Central Park. 10 acres corner Chicago-av. and Kedzie-av. 40 acres at Highland Park, Sec. 26, R. 12, T. 43. 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st. 6 acres in School Section west of Central Park. Parties looking for investments, please examine the above property, and please call or address D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME BIG BARGAINS AT Englewood, sure to advance 50 per cent in six months; 250 houses built this season; sixty daily passenger trains stop at this growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES OF LAND AT SOUTH ENglewood, at a great bargain; price, $112,500; easy terms. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 CASH WILL BUY A LOT IN South Chicago. Title perfect. Address W 25, Langley-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO REAL estate—A beautiful, well-watered stock farm in Southeastern Kansas, 50 acres timber, at under price; well stocked. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—200-ACRE FARM, Winnebago County, Ill. Also, 80 acres near, and house and lot in, Valparaiso, Ind. PHILIP HAYES & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A NICE RESIDENCE ON SOUTH OR West Side. Will pay some cash, balance nice residence in Lafayette, Ind., unincumbered. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON ONE OF THE AVenues, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Will pay ½ to ⅓ cash, balance in Kansas or Iowa lands at fair value. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST of State-st., worth not over $8,000; will pay some cash and give balance in good inside unimproved lot; want a nice home. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR THREE or four houses, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirty-first-st., at prices ranging from $5,000 to $15,000; must be bargains and get cash in hand. REA & COATES, 163 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SHAWL, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. and Sixteenth-st. Apply at Coat Room of Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOST—A FULL-BLOODED ENGLISH SETTER; answers to name of Frank; liver color and brockle, bushy tail and long ears; $10 reward. Corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

LOST—THREE SMALL KEYS IN A RING. ANYone returning them to No. 720 Milwaukee-av. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A PAIR OF MINK CUFFS IN THE WEST Side Opera House on Sunday evening. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at 436 West VanBuren-st.

LOST—ON THE 11TH INST., A RED COW, WITH tops of horns sawed off, white spot on the face, white spot on right hind quarter, and the switch of the tail cut off. Any person returning the same to 107 Steward-av. will be rewarded by JOHN MERNS.

LOST, FRIDAY—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN slut, with ears badly cut. A liberal reward will be paid by returning her to WHALEN, 123½ Blue Island-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, A TOpaz earring, going from Twenty-first-st. and Wabash-av., east to Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st., to Collier's Church. Liberal reward will be paid if left at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S store, State and Washington.

LOST—COACH-DOG. A LIBERAL REWARD WILL be paid for returning him to 493 Wabash-av.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, GOING FROM 436 West Lake-st. to State. The finder may receive $5 by leaving it at 436 West Lake-st.

LOST—OR STRAYED—A LARGE BROWN DOG, cross between Newfoundland and St. Bernard; answers to the name of Nero. Parties finding will be rewarded by addressing Q 32, Tribune office.

LOST—WILL THE PERSON WHO ENTERED A dwelling house on North Dearborn-st., Monday evening, Dec. 1, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, and took therefrom a jewelry case and sundry articles, correspond with "J. B.," care of Carrier 3, City P. O.?

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD FRAMED SPECTACLES, on Twenty-eight and Michigan-av., to Mr. Cheney's Church, Sunday morning. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at No. 11 Twenty-eighth-st.

NOTICE TO PAWNBROKERS—STOLEN, ON SUNday, Dec. 14, a gold hunting-case watch, No. 11,780 inside; $10 reward if discovered, by Mr. PH. DELEUZE, in rear 170 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. Remember the number.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 29 SAMPSON-ST., between Waller and Blue Island-av., a red and white spotted cow, big horns, with the tops of them cut off. Any body giving information or returning her to the above number, will be thankfully paid for their trouble.

TAKEN UP—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR Centre-av., a bay horse, 15 hands high; a white spot on face. Can be had by calling at 649 Blue Island-av. and paying expenses. N. WILDER.

$10 REWARD—LOST—IN A MADISON AND State-st. car, on Monday afternoon, between Avenue House and Grand Pacific Hotel, a shell cameo pin. The above reward will be paid for the same if returned to the Avenue House, on Twenty-second-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE DINING-ROOM, WILL SEAT 200 PEOple, now all complete, with 65 good-paying boarders, to rent. Will require $600 or $1,000 ready money. Immediate possession. Address DINING-ROOM, N 3, Tribune office, giving address.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale. Small capital. Must be sold. Party going East. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 12 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington.

ANY PERSON, WITH $100 OR MORE, DESIROUS of engaging in a musical and comedy speculation, for two weeks, including holidays, call on CHARLES PARKE, Biemis House, cor. Randolph and Canal-sts., between 1 and 3 p. m.

A NO. 1 MEAT MARKET FOR SALE. NO. 184 West Eighteenth-st.

A MAN WHO CAN COMMAND A LARGE WHOLEsale trade for all kinds of produce in the coal districts of Pennsylvania wishes some one to supply goods or capital. Address X 15, Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING COFFEE-HOUSE IN FIRSTclass location, for sale or exchange, at a very low figure. Apply at Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES—WE HAVE OVER 250 BUSIness chances to trade for real estate and cash, with stocks of goods from $1,500 to $10,000. THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS LITTLE GROCERY STORE, WITH horse and wagon; rent only $12 per month; cash required, $500; balance trade. THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clark-st.

HARDWARE, GROCERY, DRUG, AND OTHER stores for sale. Business interests and real estate bought and sold. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

HALF INTEREST IN A HARDWARE AND house furnishing business for sale; located in the heart of the city. South Side. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 20 and 22 Lake st.

I HAVE TWO STORES IN TOWN, AND HAVE DEtermined to sell one of them this week at a bargain to a party out of business with some ready money. This is a chance seldom offered, as it is a light, profitable, and genteel business. Apply at 43 West Randolph-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, WITH LICENSE, FOR sale cheap, 222 East Randolph-st. Location unsurpassed. Proprietor going East. Apply on premises.

THE LICENSE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OF an old and well-established saloon on State-st., south of Eighteenth-st., doing a good business. Address SALOON, Tribune office.

YARD, WITH OFFICE, SCALE, AND SIDEtrack (five-car capacity) centrally located, suitable for coal, wood, or lumber, for sale or to rent. Address W, care West Side Carrier No. 12.

$500 TO LOAN EMPLOYER, WITH POSITION in Drug Store. $4,500 in South Side improved property will buy best paying drug store in the city. $500 cash and monthly payments will buy a good drug store on Cottage Grove-av. Room 25, 163 Washington-st.

$500 CASH AND $300 IN SUBURBAN LOTS will buy a grain-house in running order at junction of two competing railroads in Iowa. Room 25, 162 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS—A ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-forte, all modern improvements, with cover and stool, for sale at $160. A $150 Carhart & Needham Rosewood parlor organ, with stool, for $65. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VERY cheap for cash; also, organs and melodeons for rent. Call at 62 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A TENOR BALLADIST, with full, first-class voice, wants a situation in some opera-troupe. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—ONE PIANO PLAYER AT NO. 45 AND 47 West Madison-st., basement. F. MALOW.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—118 AND 122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; both excellent houses, with all the modern improvements, and in good repair. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON SOUTH MORGAN-st., near Harrison. Will be rented very cheap. H. G. YOUNG, 149 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE, FURNISHED, 8 rooms, Langley-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., two blocks west of Cottage Grove horse-cars. Rent low. D. LITTLE, United States Hotel, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, NORTH SIDE, choice location. Rent cheap to May 1, 1874. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, WITH GAS, and furniture for sale. No. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—$20—NICE COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, 1003 Jackson-st. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$35—TWO-STORY FRAME, CORNER Peoria and Fulton-sts., 10 rooms. Apply at 68 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 400 West Van Buren-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF NINE ROOMS, AND barn, No. 14 North Curtis-st. Key at 322 West Randolph-st., or People's Gas Office, West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT PANIC PRICES, WELL furnished, and all modern improvements. Apply at 827 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—58 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—5 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping; also 4 rooms. Apply at 68 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. INQUIRE AT 26 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family for one or two gentlemen. 110 South Green-st., between Monroe and Adams.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT SUITE; also large, pleasant single room with large closet, bath-room, etc., on same floor. Day-board in adjoining house. 880 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIvate family, to gentlemen or ladies. Location convenient to business; $8 and $10. Call at 156 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE ON ARCHER-AV., CHEAP TO good tenant. R. C. GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO PLAINLY FURNISHed rooms, with stove, for light housekeeping for man and wife. Price must be low. W 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms suitable and complete for housekeeping. Address, with terms and location, Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR a small club of young men, in fourth or fifth story, near corner Madison and State-sts., cheap. INQUIRER, at 113 and 115 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED house, or suite of 3 furnished rooms suitable for family of 3 persons, until May 1; would buy furniture if a bargain. Address W 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, two or three rooms furnished or unfurnished for light housekeeping; convenient to Hyde Park train. Address P 99 Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, single or en suite. Also, day boarders accommodated.

461 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with board, fire, and gas, at lowest rates. Table board, $4 per week.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, with board; references required.

751 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished; first-class table. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

I CAN GIVE SIX OR EIGHT YOUNG GENTLEmen the best accommodations in the city for the price in lodging and boarding. Apply at Room 27, Reaper Block.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, CORNER CONGRESS-st. and Michigan-av.—Some pleasant family and single rooms with bath-rooms, water closets, etc. attached, to rent with board, at reduced rates.

West Side.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Two nicely-furnished connecting rooms, second floor; one on third floor to rent, with first-class board.

98 ASHLAND-AV.—ONE VERY PLEASANT FURnished room and one unfurnished, except carpets. All modern conveniences.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room $5 per week; with fire, $8 to $13. Day board, $4.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT with board, two well-furnished rooms.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; house has all modern improvements, and a first-class location; terms low.

330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—EXCELLENT room on first floor in house, with all modern improvements, with first-class board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE ROOM, well furnished; suitable for two persons, with board, in private family; also single room.

North Side.

70 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—NEW BRICK BUILDing, pleasant suite of nicely furnished front rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SINGLE and two large elegant rooms, with board; every convenience; business centre; 12 o'clock dinner; terms panic.

111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SUITE AND 1 single room, with board; rooms unfurnished excepting carpets. Will furnish if required.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, CORNER OF STATE AND SIXteenth-sts.—Boarders wanted at reasonable prices.

WOOD HOTEL, 395 STATE-ST.—GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen will find good rooms and first-class board at reasonable prices. Day boarders accommodated.

Miscellaneous.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; convenient to business. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN—A FURnished room on South Side, for the winter, with breakfast and supper, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, with terms, S 14, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A SUM OF $75,000 TO LOAN; LONG TIME; INside improved real estate. S. B. BROWN & CO., 20 Reaper Block.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS ON FRANKLIN BANK TAKEN AT MARket value on any property for sale by us. We have some good outside unimproved farms in this State, Iowa, Indiana, and Wisconsin, for which we will take claims on this bank in full payment at par. NICHOLS & FITCH, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A $1,000 CLAIM AGAINST THE GREAT Western Insurance Company. Address L. BURNS, 123 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON GOOD collateral. T. ATKINSON, 27 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, and loans on collaterals; purchase-money notes wanted. Call, in the forenoon. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO LOAN, ON DIAMONDS AND REAL ESTATE, $5,000, in any amount, for a short time. Inquire of J. GRAY HAMILTON, I. C. Local Freight office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,000 ON A BUSINESS lot down town; first mortgage. A. G. STOREY, 185 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—$4,500 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON first-class improved residence property. Clear title. T 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS ON good real estate security; will pay 10 per cent; security unincumbered; worth $8,000. X 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,400 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FOR which we offer first-class suburban security, worth three times the amount. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$10,000 OF COOK COUNTY NATIONAL Bank stock. State lowest cash price. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

$700—A RARE CHANCE FOR A SMALL INVESTment—A respectable and well-located restaurant for sale, at No. 18 North Wells-st., opposite Northwestern depot; satisfactory reasons given for selling.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, first lien on improved property. Inquire of C. F. MARSH, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

$7,500 TO LOAN FOR 1 YEAR ON INSIDE unincumbered real estate at 1½ per cent. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS INSIDE real estate. Principals only need apply. Give description, locality, and value of security. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR DOLLAR CORNsheller and other fast-selling goods. Some are making $8 per day. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY FOR THE WINter, in an easy business on very small capital; 200 to 300 per cent profit in city or country; 3 samples free to country to such as mean business. It will pay to call. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 13.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. A young man cleared $19 in three days, a farmer sold 65 boxes in seven hours; a lady sold 289 boxes in ten days. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID IMPROVED HOWE FAMILY SEWing-machine, equal to new; all attachments, handsome table, leaf, drawers, and covers; cost $150, will sell for $40. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER MACHINE FOR A CHRISTMAS present from the West Side Singer Office, 215 South Halsted-st. Terms easy. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF BUSIness in another city. Capital required $50. Address W 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH FROM $200 TO $500 (married man preferred); one who has had experience in hotels. Inquire at Sherwood House, Englewood, Ill.

Trades.

WANTED—2 HOUSE PAINTERS AT 8 O'CLOCK this morning on corner of Sedgwick and White-sts.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER—FIRST-CLASS STOCKfitter who understands fitting stock for machine. 264 West Twelfth-st. E. J. QUIRK.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—15 TEAMSTERS CAN FIND STEADY work at JOHN CONNOR'S, corner Thirty-first and Laurel-sts., two blocks west of Halsted-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY UNDERstands driving team; no man that drinks liquor need apply. Apply at 66 and 68 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 YOUNG MEN TO INTRODUCE A new article; sells at sight; 50 cents profit on every article. No capital required. Send full address and 25 cents for sample and full particulars. Address J. R. LOWELL, Jr., Post-Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO WILL LOAN $250. Can have situation, interest, and security. Those meaning business address W D, West Side Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS TREASURER WHO can loan $500 to $1,000 to his employer on good collateral security. Apply to GEO. S. THURBER, 119 Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 222 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD MILKER AND DRIVER AND to do general work, near the city; none others need apply. Room 19, 97 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK AT 145 Clark-st., Room 15; must come well recommended.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO sell our specialty on the street. Call from 12 to 2. C. I. C. CO., 165 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene; cost 8c, 15c, and 30c, sells for 25c, 50c, and $1; sells at sight. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOY TO DO CHORES FOR HIS board while attending school. Northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—FIVE INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD address. Pay good. M. C. BLAND & CO., 287 West Madison-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD GENTLEMEN CANVASSERS. Bring reference. GEO. H. WATSON & CO., 293 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED male nurse. Apply to-day before 1 p. m., to Dr. COOKE, 360 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS TO SELL useful and novel articles. Now is the time to sell for holidays. Outfit, $3 to $10. Every family wants them. American Novelty Co., 133 South Clark st., Room 22.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $62 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $20 to $40 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A BOY AS CLERK IN A REAL ESTATE office. One who resides with his parents, writes a good hand, and is well acquainted with the city. Good references required. Salary small. Address, with references, P 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at, or address with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 646 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in the country; no objection to a child. Apply Tuesday morning, Dec. 16, at 339 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do second work; must be good-natured. Apply at 146 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY ENGLISH OR German girl, competent to do second work and waiting; reference required. Apply at 332 Michigan-av., side door.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Apply at 1319 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at 751 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, 634 WEST Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 16 Depuyster-st., with references.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three; wages, $3 per week. 327 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO ASSIST in doing general housework; medium-sized family; $3 per week; must give good reference. Call at No. 464 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl; a good home for good girl. Apply at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at 214 Warren-av.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN GIRL IN A PRIvate family to do general housework; at 392 North Wells-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHENWORK; GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 88 West Adams-st., corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN ORDERcook; will pay good wages to one who understands the business. Address W 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, QUICK, THOROUGH, and fully capable to do the housework in a small house and assist in the care of a child 15 months old. Apply at 266 South Robey-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Family small. Good wages to a competent person. Apply at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GERMAN, ENGLISH, OR SWEDISH nurse girl in family of three to have the care of one child. References required. Call at 575½ Indiana-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT IRONERS, AND BOY for office work, at the Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 Canal-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at Kenwood, near Forty-seventh-st. Call at the Standard Office, Room 43, McCormick Block, corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts., between 10 and 12 o'clock Tuesday.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY SOLICITORS FOR "THE ALliance," the new city religious paper. Call at office, 129 Clark-st. All applicants must bring a recommend signed by some responsible business man, like the following:

"I recommend ——, address ——, to "The Alliance" Publishing Co., for a solicitor for subscriptions to "The Alliance," and will be responsible for all money collected by the above named person. Name, ——, Address, ——.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY with good reference at toy and fancy stationery store 122 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

BIRDS! BIRDS!—JUST ARRIVED FROM GERmany, a lot of the best Hartz Mountain canary and other kinds of singing birds at lowest prices. 16 North Wells-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG WIDOW LADY, ALONE, would like a home with some kind gentleman. No objections to leave the city. Good references given. Address U 22, Tribune office.

I HAVE PURCHASER FOR 25,000 TO 40,000 BUSHel vessel, who will pay part cash and notes secured on real estate, and part Chicago real estate. Large size and first-class preferred. Address H. S. HALSTED, 82 LaSalle-st.

MILLINERY AT COST—I AM NOW SELLING MY entire stock of feathers, flowers, ribbons, ornaments, and hats, to close the season; also, a fine assortment of trimmed hats and bonnets, together with a superb lot of French opera-bonnets for less than half their first cost. Call and see. No trouble to show goods. Mme. GELINEAU, 244 Wabash-av.

PHYSICIAN, SINGLE, WANTS TO TAKE INTERest in an office practice. Address S 4, Tribune office.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD. I offer St. Louis at $3 discount; others at liberal reduction. A. H. POWELL, 77 Clark-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED AT 734 State-st. The highest price paid for cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Orders by mail promptly attended to. B. BOASBURG.

SEANCE—THERE WILL BE A SEANCE TO-NIGHT at 339 West Madison-st.

TO ALL PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT—Send stamped addressed envelope, and state trade or profession, to HENRY HARRIS, 583½ State-st., Chicago, who will place name on register and guarantee employment. A fee of $1.50 charged after taking situation procured. Personal interview $5.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO SALOON KEEPERS—SEND ME $2, A 3-CENT postage stamp, and address, and I will send you a receipt that you can make $5 per day with, with only $3 capital invested. W. G. DELAMATER, Ontario, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND FIREproof safe; must be cheap and as good as new. Address, stating size and price, SAFE, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SHELVING AND office fixtures for wholesale room; must be cheap. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OFFICE-RAILING, CHAIRS, DESKS, etc., at panic prices for cash. Address Q 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAYING MEAT MARKET IN CITY or country or partnership. Address BUTCHER, Tribune office.

WOULD LIKE TO INVEST $2,000 IN ANY PAYING business. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—WORK FOR ONE OR TWO TEAMS for hauling coal, or anything else, at $5 per day; or will haul by the load. Apply at meat-market, Thirty-fifth-st., between Arnold-st. and Wentworth-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A DRUG STORE. IT MUST be sold at panic price; $800 or $1,000 will be paid in cash. Address R 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES TO TRIM; WILL TAKE cheap lot in payment. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING—LAD[illegible] WISHIN[illegible] to take private lessons in the fashio[illegible] waltz of the season, "The Glide," can hear of an accomplished lady teacher recently from the East by addressing M. S. T. C. N., Chicago P. O.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SCREW CUTting lathe, 10 to 12 inch heads, and 10 to 14 feet bed. Address, stating price, A B, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums. 125 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper. Apply to R. K. BICKFORD & CO., 140 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, German, and Scandinavian; 7 years' experience in the retail grocery business; best of city references; willing to work for a small salary. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVING A FEW HUNdred dollars, seventeen years' experience in the grocery trade, good credit, wish a situation as partner or clerk. Address F. D. T., 230 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR business manager by a thorough bookkeeper used to manufacturing business. Salary not less than $2,500. Best city references. Address V 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN office; speaks English and German, writes a fair hand, and is good at figures. Address for five days, W 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS prescription clerk in a drug store; has had experience and can furnish reference. Address H G, Box 897, South Bend, Ind.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bronzer in a good shop. Address E B, 131 East Adams-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS coachman or footman; understands his business thoroughly and will do it—the proper care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; highest city references. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—First-class cooks, stewards, and waiters can always be found at 131 East Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS butler, or as valet and attendant to a traveling gentleman; the best of references. Q 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at No. 211 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or general housework. Call at 1377 State, corner Thirtieth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Inquire at 132 Brown-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or chamberwork. Apply at 450 Clinton-st., corner of Bunker.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble German girl, for second work and sewing. Please call at 350 Fifth-av., southwest corner Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family; no objection to washing and ironing. Call at 456 Arnold-st. No objection to a boarding-house.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR TO do general housework in small family. Call at 1149 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl brought up in Chicago, as second girl or to take care of children and help with their sewing. Apply for 2 days at 39 Rubie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework; can give reference. Address 112 Second-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or any kind of work. Call at 43 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; the best of reference given. Call at 214 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Inquire at 140 East Erie-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATEly arrived from the East, to do general housework or second work in a private family. Call for two days, at 335 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT women, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do general housework in small family. Good references. Call at 634 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, TO do second work, or sewing and care of children; best of reference. Please call, for two days, at 763 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SOME GOOD GIRLS, for housework. Call at No. 50 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do light housework or second work in a small private family. Please call or address, on Wednesday, at 88 West Kinzie-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCANDINAVIAN girls. Apply by letter to the Scandinavian Banking House, 2 South Clark-st., where, also, information is to be had.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL JUST from the country for general housework. Address 149 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do housework in a private family. Call or address E C, 108 West Marble-place, between Adams and Monroe-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do general housework in private families, or go together, one to cook and the other to do second work; can furnish good references if required. Please call or address 250½ West Tyler-st., down-stairs, for 2 days.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady nurse, an engagement monthly or otherwise, or seamstress in a family. Address or call, at 37 Depuyster-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS, OR TO do general housework. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A lady that has had twelve years' experience in hotels and private families; would have no objection to a widower's family; location not limited. Call or address A. LIVINGSTON, 227 West Madison-st., in bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A young widow lady; widower or bachelor preferred. Call or address 161 South Clark-st., Room 8, between 11 and 5; no triflers need answer.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. WHITTAKER HAS some excellent girls wanting situations. Families in need of help will do well to apply. 265 East Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE COMPOSITOR, good at manuscript, seeks employment. Address E. L., corner Halsted-st. and Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING, BY A YOUNG lady; abstracts preferred. Address T 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A SET OF furs for a Christmas present, or for any other purpose, go to Room 1, 135 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Mink sets, $8 to $25; ermine, $20; Alaska sable, $10; and all other kinds at proportionate low prices; three beautiful white fox robes, $30 each; two gold watches, cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, STOCK OF HARDware and stoves, about $7,000, at Dwight, Ill. Good town and established trade. This is a chance not often offered, and will pay any party with money to investigate. Must be closed out. Apply at Dwight, or to C. W. BELDEN, Assignee, 175 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A LARGE circus canvas, 120 feet round top, with all its equipments complete. Address O 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

TAKE NOTICE—CHOICE BEEF FOR CHRISTMAS Are now to be slaughtered in Chicago, twenty-two of the finest cattle ever butchered in this city. The twenty-two beeves will average 2,000 pounds each. Ten of them were raised by J. H. Bell, Atlanta, Illinois, and twelve by J. R. Skelton, Logan County, Illinois. These cattle were purchased by David Thomson, and will be exposed for sale in the wholesale commission house of Armour & Thomson, corner Canal and Jackson-sts. As Mr. Thomson runs a heavy risk in purchasing such fine stock it is to be hoped that the retail butchers of this city will appreciate his endeavors, and buy some of this choice beef for their customers.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM AT ASHLEY, ILL., for Chicago property. Good house and lot, Davenport, Ia. 420 acre farm, best improved in Nebraska, near Omaha, for Chicago property. Room 26, 163 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 3-STORY BRICK BUSIness block, near Chicago; rents, $1,100; Cook County property or Iowa. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS, TITLE PERfect, no incumbrance for city property. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD RESIDENCE (CLEAR) for a well improved $5,000 to $10,000 farm. Houses and lots and vacant lots in city and suburbs for $2,000 to $10,000 farms. Suburban lots for property in country towns. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 12, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Indiana-av., for first mortgage paper, well secured on any good suburban lots or acre property. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A PRETTY COTTAGE ON leased lot for a team of work horses, wagon, and harness. THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FURNACE HARDware or tin work for furniture and carpets. Q 43, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$250 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying business. Apply at or address HORTON BROS., 70 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-PAYING COFfee-house, in connection with restaurant. For particulars, inquire at Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A CASH business, established three years, paying $400 profit monthly. 187 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, FOR HALF INterest in $1,600 stock. Business paying $400 clear every month. Call and see. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN LIGHT, genteel business. Stock and fixtures for amount required. Call at 113 Madison-st., Room 23.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER AS ACTIVE OR special, with from $20,000 to $50,000, to take interest in an excellent established wholesale business. Object, to increase present business. Address S 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTY WHO ANSWERED letter from J. H. MONSON will send an address to this office, he will write again. S 21, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—LADY WHO RECEIVED VELVET cap by mistake from 233 West Madison-st. please return.

THE CITY TREASURY.

An Admitted Deficit of $350,000.

The Bondsmen Will Offer to Turn Over Mr. Gage's Property to the City.

Meeting To-Day to Consider the Proposition.

Mayor Colvin Is Inclined to "Enforce the Law."

He Exonerates Mr. Medill from any Knowledge of the Defalcation.

There was much excitement around the City Hall, yesterday, caused by the defalcation in the City Treasury, and, it being understood that a meeting of the city officials with Mr. Gage's counsel, would be held to see what arrangement could be made, much anxiety was manifested to know the result. The meeting was not held, however. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Gage's counsel entered the Comptroller's office, and in a few minutes Mr. Burley also went in. Mr. Hayes, who is still unwell, was not in the office, and in his absence nothing was done. Soon after, Mr. Jewett called upon Mayor Colvin, and had a conversation with him. The Mayor did not commit himself to any definite course of action, but intimated somewhat emphatically that it was his duty to enforce the law. Before the interview ended, it was arranged that a meeting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, the Finance Committee, and Mr. Gage's counsel should be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon to consider the entire matter.

Some hours later, the reporter met

MAYOR COLVIN

in the corridor, when the following colloquy ensued:

Reporter—When do the city authorities meet Mr. Gage's counsel to consider what shall be done about the deficit in the Treasury?

The Mayor—To-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock is the hour appointed.

Reporter—What do you propose doing in case Mr. Gage fails to turn over the funds?

The Mayor—Have you read the law?

Reporter—Yes. Do you propose executing it?

The Mayor—Certainly I do. What else can I do under the circumstances?

Reporter—What will the deficiency amount to?

The Mayor—Well, I had a talk Saturday night with John Rice, Gage's partner, and he said the amount of the shortage would be $350,000.

Reporter—Do you think that is correct?

The Mayor—It is hard to tell, but I think it will be a good deal more. He has had so long a time to cover up his tracks that it is probable the full amount of his shortage will not be known at once.

Reporter—The report of the meeting will not be favorable to Mr. Gage, then?

The Mayor—It ought not to be. He has sworn, month after month, to statements of the condition of the city funds, which he knew to be false. I saw him last Saturday, sitting at the head of the Pacific dining-room, just as happy and contented as if there was nothing in the world the matter.

Then the Mayor passed into his office.

There were rumors afloat that the deficit would reach a much larger sum than previously reported. To get at the truth, a reporter called upon

MR. GAGE'S COUNSEL,

who stated that the deficit will amount to $350,000, which includes the interest money, but does not include the $137,500 in the suspended banks. These figures, which may be regarded as official, are $10,000 more than the estimate published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. It is conceded that Mr. Gage will be short to the amount stated when the settlement comes to be made. His friends expect that the Council will be willing to take his property, as far as it will go, toward liquidating his debt to the city.

As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the bondsmen have presented

AN ULTIMATUM

that Mr. Gage shall transfer all his property to the city. It seems he is ready to do so, provided the city is willing to take it. What the city will do will probably be determined at the meeting to be held to-day.

Inquiries at the Pacific Hotel for Mr. Gage met with the response that he was out of town, which was intended to deceive those who, out of curiosity or mistaken kindness, might intrude upon him. The fact is that Mr. Gage is very much prostrated, his nervous system being shattered, and his capacity for transacting business greatly impaired.

It having been stated that Mayor Colvin had said that

EX-MAYOR MEDILL

knew about Mr. Gage's defalcation before he went to Europe, a gentleman from THE TRIBUNE called upon Mayor Colvin yesterday, and asked if he had made such a statement. Mr. Colvin replied that he had made no such statement, and that he had no reason to suppose that Mr. Medill knew anything about it.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung* speaks of the matter as follows:

Yesterday the *Times* finally admitted that there was a deficit in David A. Gage's accounts, which he was unable to make good without the help of his friends, and that his friends and bondsmen held a secret meeting Saturday evening, in order to see how they could help him out of the difficulty. Though all the English papers have for many days been fully aware of the true condition of affairs, none of them had honesty enough to publish anything. A thousand notes of $200 each have been made, which are to be put on the market by Gage's friends, in order to make up a part of the deficit of $400,000.

And we know what is of yet more consequence than this deficit. David A. Gage has made false entries in his books,—he has every month taken a false oath when he swore to the correctness of his balances. He has thus defrauded the city, and it is a question whether the fate of Tweed in New York is not legally his due.

We mention these things in order to show how necessary was the interference of the *Staats-Zeitung* in the election, and how correct its declarations were.

The *Journal* says:

The statements made in regard to the affairs of the City Treasurer take us by surprise, as they doubtless do a majority of our citizens. That Mr. Gage should be embarrassed by the late suspension of some of the banks in which he had deposited the city funds is natural, but that he should be $300,000 "short" is a "stunner." The city eventually will not be the loser, as Mr. Gage's private property and his bondsmen are ample security. But this, though not as bad as it might be, is worse than it ought to be. We need the money, and more too, to pay current expenses.

The fault, however, is with the city. The Common Council, while they refused to authorize the Treasurer to loan the money, did not hesitate to accept the interest, thus becoming a party to the illegitimate use of the public funds. If this exposure shall have the effect to change the system, it will have its uses. We believe Mr. Gage to be an honest man; so is his successor in office. But so long as the Treasurer is expected to be a money-broker also, there is no man so honest but that he may not be caught in a like predicament.

The *Post* says:

We have no disposition to comment upon the developments which have for some time associated the name of Mr. David A. Gage with a considerable deficit in his accounts as City Treasurer. While rumors of this kind have of late been hovering in the air, the friends of Mr. Gage credited them to the heat and hostility of the canvass, and not to any actual basis of fact. It appears, however, that an exceedingly generous disposition, a desire to help his fellows whenever it has been possible for him to do so, a too liberal lending of his credit to business paper which has unexpectedly proved worthless, and some unlucky business ventures, have induced him to make use from the City Treasury of funds which his ample means and his characteristically sanguine disposition led him to believe he could at any time make good. This he would have been able to do but for the occurrence of the panic, which put it out of the power of the best and soundest of men to meet their obligations upon call. This is the worst of the case against Mr. Gage. He is simply unable to meet with entire promptitude the demand which is about to be made upon him by his successor in the Treasurer's office. But he has turned over ample property, which can speedily be converted into cash, to cover his liability to the Treasury, besides which, his bondsmen are unusually strong, and neither loss nor special inconvenience will fall upon the city. Mr. Gage has the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the thousands of his personal friends, who believe that there is no dishonesty in his nature, and who are aware that his losses and present keen and almost insupportable personal suffering are the result of benefits conferred upon others rather than received by himself. That he will emerge from the cloud that surrounds him with the continued respect and attachment of his friends, none who know him have the slightest reason to doubt.

CONTESTED TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., Dec. 15.—The office of Township Collector for the Town of Henry being vacant, the vacancy was filled by the appointment to-day of the city Police Magistrate, who is acting on the Board under the authority of the law giving him power to act as a Justice of the Peace. His right to do so is disputed by many, who regard it as impossible for a corporative officer to act in an ex-officio capacity for the township. There is a rumor that the collection of taxes by the Collector thus appointed will be resisted until the validity of the appointment is settled by the Court.

TOLEDO.

Discrepancy in the Accounts of a Former Revenue Official—Special Agents Investigating the Matter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 15.—A muddle, if no worse, has just been brought to light here in the administration of H. Chase, a former Collector of this Congressional District. In June, 1863, the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad was in arrears to the Government for three years' tax on dividends and interest-bearing bonds. The Treasurer of the road, Mr. Drummond, received an intimation that a prompt payment of the amount would save the assessment of the penalty; and he thereupon handed Mr. Chase checks to the amount of $112,965.87, the sum which, according to his accounts, was due the Government. The matter passed on as if settled.

Last year, the Government conceiving for various reasons that many of the railroads had defrauded it by making false returns, passed a law ordering a general investigation of their accounts. During this investigation of the Toledo & Wabash's accounts, the officers of the road discovered that the Government had only accredited them with $87,954.63, making a discrepancy of $24,811.24. The attention of the Department was called to this, and special agents were dispatched to examine into the matter, which they are doing at present.

Among the curious features connected with the affair, not the least are: First, that an error of such magnitude has remained undiscovered now for over five years, during which the accounts of the Revenue Office balanced monthly; and, second, that the discrepancy is exactly the amount due for a half-yearly payment occurring in the middle of the batch, that of the last half of the year 1867. Had it happened at the beginning or the end of the account, it could be more easily accounted for on the score of a mistake. The ex-Collector, Mr. Chase, has a very high reputation for honesty, and his friends hope that the case will be cleared up in a manner to release him from suspicion.

DUBUQUE.

Organization of a Manufacturers' Aid Association—Movement for the Building of a Wagon-Bridge Across the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 15.—A large number of citizens met at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, and adopted articles of association of a Manufacturers' Aid Association. About fifty persons signed the articles, and a Board of eleven Directors was appointed, and also a Committee of Seven to solicit subscriptions to the articles of association. The meeting then adjourned, to meet at some future time not designated.

A committee, consisting of ten citizens and five Aldermen, inspected the railroad bridge crossing the river at this city, this afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of having a wagon-bridge constructed in connection with it. It was found to be favorable, and a sub-committee of three was appointed to write to Senator William B. Allison, requesting him to go to New York and get the consent of the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in that city to have a wagon-bridge constructed in connection with the railroad bridge. This was done, and the letter mailed this evening. If the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company consent, a delegation will be sent to Washington to petition Congress for an appropriation to help construct the wagon bridge. Every citizen of Dubuque is in favor of the project, and none more so than the business men, as there are times when the ferry-boat cannot run, and the ice at the same time is unsafe. Thus farmers from Wisconsin and Illinois are prevented from coming to this market, which they would do if there was means of crossing the river, such as a bridge that could be relied on at all seasons of the year.

FINANCIAL.

Failure in Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—To-day, William M. Winegardner was appointed by the Court Receiver of the property belonging to Davis & Bruner, proprietors of the Bloomington Shoe Factory, at the instance of the People's Bank of this city. Large expenditures on the part of the firm, falling off in business, and slow collections since the panic, are supposed to be the cause of the failure. It is hoped the Company will be able to resume in a few weeks. No statement of the condition of their affairs has been made public yet.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The money market to-day was well supplied with funds. In fact the supply continues far in excess of the demand. Commercial paper is scarce, and will be so until after the holidays. Call loans, with desirable collateral, ruled at 6 per cent, and prime discount ranged from 8 to 10 per cent, but unexceptionable business paper with less than ninety days' maturity was easily obtained at the former figure.

New York Bank Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth commenced the payment of a dividend of 30 per cent to-day.

Legal-Tenders Outstanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $374,065,018.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Protocol to Be Consummated To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The war steamers Canandaigua, Juniata, and Kansas, at last accounts, were at Santiago de Cuba, and it is understood that these vessels will receive the passengers and crew of the Virginius, while the vessel will be delivered, perhaps, at Bahia Honda, although nothing trustworthy on this point can now be obtained from official sources. To-morrow is the time fixed for the consummation of the agreement.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The city is quiet. No further news regarding the Virginius. Lieut. Palmer, of the United States Marines, has arrived from Key West, and leaves Wednesday for Santiago de Cuba with dispatches for the American naval commanders at that port.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The *Imparcial* reproaches the Government of the United States for permitting a meeting in New Orleans for the organization of an expedition against Cuba.

THE CURRENCY.

The Boston and Philadelphia Board of Trade Opposed to an Increase of Irredeemable Paper Money.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Board of Trade adopted resolutions to-night to co-operate with the National Board against the issue of any more irredeemable paper money, and recommending to Congress measures to improve the currency and prepare the way for a return to specie payment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The Board of Trade to-night adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board is opposed to any increase of the paper currency of the country, so long as it continues to be irredeemable in specie on demand.

Resolutions were also adopted in regard to the Bankruptcy law, based on those approved by the National Board of Trade at Chicago in October.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—For New England on Tuesday, partly cloudy weather with light to gentle northwesterly and southwesterly winds. For the Middle States and the lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee, winds gradually backing to southerly, with generally clear weather, and slight changes of temperature. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, less pressure, with partly cloudy weather, the temperature rising slightly in the Lower Mississippi. For the Northwest, generally clear weather, with light southerly to westerly winds, will prevail during the day. For the canal region of New York State the temperature will remain stationary during the coming twenty-four hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 15.—The weather is mild. At 8 o'clock this evening the thermometer stood at 35.

THE FARMERS.

Further Proceedings of the Iowa State Grange.

A Government Railway Desired—Discrepancy in the Treasurer's Accounts.

The Illinois Farmers' Association to Meet To-Day in Decatur.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Dec. 15.—Less than half the delegates to the State Grange remained over Sunday for the business of this week.

A GOVERNMENT RAILWAY DESIRED.

A committee of five was appointed to report a memorial to Congress in behalf of the 100,000 Iowa farmers represented by the State Grange for a double-track freight line connecting the East and West.

THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

On motion of Z. S. Cofin, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That our delegation in Congress be instructed by the 100,000 farmers represented by the State Grange of Iowa to oppose the revival of the tax on tea and coffee; and, if increased revenue is necessary, to urge the re-enactment of the income tax.

OTHER BUSINESS.

A resolution was adopted that each financial officer be required to give bonds in twice the amount intrusted to his charge.

The Grange is in session at a late hour to-night. The Executive Committee will remain in session in this city all of this week.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A FARMERS' RING.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 15.—The meeting of the State Grange on Saturday was not very harmonious, and vigorous expletives were indulged in toward the Executive Committee, who had bought the patent for the Werner Harvester with the Grange's money, but refuse to allow the Grange to sell the contract. By some means the contract got into the daily printed report of the Convention, and the whole edition was seized and burned up, which caused considerable excitement, and the Committee are charged with forming a "ring" for their own benefit.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

There is a discrepancy of several hundred dollars in the Treasurer's report, which is not explained, and the Grange is to hold over till to-day to investigate these two matters.

THE RAILROAD TARIFF.

Several members of the Committee to Draft a Railroad Tariff asked to be excused, as they were members of the Legislature. The resolution that the Legislature has the exclusive right to regulate railroad tariff was reconsidered, and the word "exclusive" was stricken out.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DESMOINES, Dec. 15.—The State Grange held three sessions to-day, and adjourned sine die at 11 o'clock to-night. Nearly all of the time of the three sessions was passed in discussing amendments to the State and National Constitutions of the Order. Some of the recommendations for changes in the National Constitution are very radical, but of a secret character.

The Committee appointed to prepare a railroad tariff bill failed to make a report.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Several resolutions in favor of various transportation schemes were adopted, among them a double-track freight railroad from Council Bluffs directly through on the shortest line to Norfolk, Va. Statements were made in the Grange, during the debate preceding the adoption of the latter resolution, that English and German capitalists were ready to advance the required money to build and equip the road.

SECRET WORK.

A good deal of work was done, but it was nearly all of a secret character.

The Grange adjournd to meet in DesMoines the second Tuesday in December next.

The Illinois Farmers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 15.—The annual session of the Illinois Farmers' Association convenes here to-morrow, and will last three days. Already many delegates are in town, and a large number are expected on to-night's trains. The indications are that the attendance will be immense. Hoolon, Flagg, Porterfield, and many others less prominent arrived this morning. The hotels are already full, and late delegates will find some difficulty in procuring accommodations. The Executive Committee held a meeting this afternoon, as did the Committees on Resolutions and on Order of Business.

The Wisconsin State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 15.—Several of the officers of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry are here to-day, to make arrangements for holding the State Convention of Granges here instead of at Fond du Lac, from Jan. 19 to 26, inclusive.

THANKS TO THIERS.

A Testimonial Medal to Be Presented to the Illustrious Statesman by French Residents of Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The French residents of this city desirous of giving form to their approval of the course of M. Thiers, ex-President of the French Republic, will shortly present that gentleman with a testimonial medal, as a grateful acknowledgment of his eminent services to the French Republic during the late crisis. The medal is of pure gold, 2½ inches in diameter, and weighs about 125 pennyweights. One side represents the arms of the City of Philadelphia; on the other side there is a design of a wreath of oak and bay leaves, with an inscription in French, of which the following is a translation: "The French residents of Philadelphia in grateful acknowledgment to M. Adolphe Thiers for signal services rendered to the French Republic." The medal-case is made of wood from Independence Hall and Penn's Treaty Elms, bearing on the top the monogram of M. Thiers in solid gold. Accompanying the medal is an address handsomely engrossed on parchment. Both will be immediately sent to Paris to United States Minister Washburne, who has accepted the pleasing task of presenting them to the illustrious statesman.

POMEROY.

The Bribery Scandal—Reported Purchase of a Nolle Pros. for $7,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 15.—The Pomeroy-Scofield scandal is the talk of the State. The latest additions to the corrupt bargains is a certificate from the Clerk of Shawnee County, purporting to be duly signed, and setting forth that Pomeroy's case had been called and a nolle pros. entered, was given to Pomeroy and $7,000 paid for it.

All the contents of the Pomeroy letters and affidavits in Topeka have not been divulged. The fact remains unchanged that a damaging document is still in the hands of Pomeroy's attorney.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 15.—Charley Hammond, son of Amariah Hammond, of this city, 21 years of age, purchased a quantity of laudanum at a drug-store here Saturday with the evident purpose of taking his life. Sunday evening he retired to bed as usual. In a short time after a noise was heard like a person gasping for breath. Upon entering his room he was found dying in bed, with an empty vial marked laudanum on the chair by his bedside. He was so far gone that physicians who were promptly called were unable to save his life. He lingered till 7 o'clock this morning before breathing his last. Nothing definite is known as to what induced him to commit the rash act. Rumor assigns family trouble as the cause, since he is known to have had a serious quarrel with his step-mother Sunday afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 15.—Charles Bates, a coffin-maker in Davis' factory, entered a saloon last night, took a drink, sat in a chair, and soon died. All supposed he had put poison in his drink, but a post mortem failed to confirm that suspicion. Verdict at the inquest, "Death from the effects of habitual intoxication." It was in evidence, however, that he attempted suicide a short time since by poison, but survived its effects; also, that he was a nephew of Osborn, veterinary surgeon of this city, who died by self-poisoning two weeks since, and cousin to a man named Williams who committed suicide here by poisoning one year ago. Bates was 32 years of age, and not married.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 15.—The body of John Keep, a barkeeper, aged 23, was found this afternoon in the suburbs of the city under circumstances which left no doubt but that he had committed suicide. Failure to secure the approval of his affianced's parents to her marriage is assigned as one reason. Another is the reception of a letter this morning, which appeared to trouble him very much. He read it several times, and then thrust it into the stove, walked out, and was seen no more alive.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—Henry Walters, who has lived in New Albany for the past thirty years, threatened to kill his wife to-day if she did not go out of the house. She went out on a porch, and, looking through a window saw him take a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear. He died in fifteen minutes, the room being deluged with his blood. He was thought to be laboring under a fit of insanity. He took a drink of whisky before committing the deed.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 15.—A report has reached this country that the Rev. J. M. Schuler, the former Warden of the orphan asylum at Andrew, and against whom chages were brought, of seducing the little girls in his charge, has drowned himself in Germany, whither he fled last August, when the exposure was first made.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15.—James Kelsey, a respected citizen residing near Onawa, Ia., committed suicide at 4 o'clock to-day by cutting his throat with a razor in a fit of temporary insanity.

CRIME.

Defaulting City and County Treasurers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 15.—Some weeks since, Deckelman, ex-City Treasurer of Leavenworth, was found to be $3,000 short on the school fund. Last week proof of the State Treasurer's illegal use of public money was presented. It now transpires that George A. Smith, Treasurer of Leavenworth County, has assigned his property to his bondsmen. The County Treasurer is $70,000 short. All the Treasurers were elected on straight-out Republican tickets.

A Possible Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—James D. Fitzpatrick, injured on Friday night at Stanford, remains in a precarious condition. The opinion is current here that he was injured, not by falling from the train, as first supposed, but by a club or slung-shot in the hands of some party unknown. He has not yet so far recovered consciousness as to relate the circumstances of the occurrence.

Organized Thievery in Toledo, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 15.—An employe of a clothing store was arrested here last week and found to be one of a regularly-organized band of thieves, whose operations extend through Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana, and Southern Michigan. Several other arrests have been made, and about $2,000 worth of property recovered.

Fatal Affray Between Drunken Indians in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 15.—At Shawano on Saturday a crowd of Indians got into a fight, when two were stabbed, one in the bowels fatally, and the other in the head. Two or three have been arrested. All were drunk.

A Family of Three Brutally Murdered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—A family named Moore, consisting of a man, his wife, and child, passed through this city on Thursday for Texas. About 7 miles out, coming to a small stream which was swollen by recent rains, they were advised to deviate from the main road to go to a crossing above, which was unfrequented. At this point, the entire family was murdered, and their bodies thrown into the stream. The bodies of the man and wife were discovered yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest this morning. No clue to the perpetrators. The victims are strangers. The missing child has not yet been found.

The Jackson County, Ia., Treasury Embezzlement.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 15.—The Grand Jury of Jackson County last week found an indictment against James H. Bryan, late County Treasurer, for the embezzlement of $41,000. He was arrested on Saturday, and bail required for his appearance at the next term of the District Court in the sum of $20,000, which was mostly procured the same day, and the balance obtained on Sunday. Nothing has been as yet done toward the settlement of the amount of his defalcation, and some of his bondsmen have already put their property out of their hands.

The Boetticher Murder Case in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—Charles Cronenbold, committed to jail on Saturday as an accessory to the murder of Richard Boetticher, by Ben F. Cronenbold, was released to-day on $10,000 bail, to appear for examination Jan. 5. A charge of assault with intent to kill was also filed against him, and a bond of $1,000 required, which he gave.

Murder Near Hazleton, Pa.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 15.—David Story, saloon-keeper, living on the outskirts of this town, was murdered on Saturday night. Eight suspected persons have been arrested.

State Prison for Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—John McDermott, who killed his wife some time ago, and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, has been sentenced to State Prison for life.

CASUALTIES.

The Locomotive Boiler Explosion at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 15.—The Coroner's jury held an inquest to-day on the body of Daniel Cooper, killed by the explosion of the locomotive boiler yesterday. Several competent witnesses testified that the engine was in a good condition, and had plenty of water in the boiler at the time the explosion took place. David Loughery, the fireman, who was blown from the engine several yards, and not several hundred yards, as made to appear in the dispatch of last night by inadvertence, testified very pointedly on this point. A verdict was rendered that from the evidence taken the jury could not assign the cause of the explosion.

The Ville du Havre Disaster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Letters from survivors of the ill-fated steamship Ville du Havre are at hand confirming the press accounts of the disaster. The statements made regarding the conduct of the officers and crew of the steamer after the collusion occurred are conflicting.

Wreck of a Mediterranean Steamer—Twenty-two Lives Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamer Beckton has been lost in the Mediterranean. Twenty-two lives were lost.

AGASSIZ.

Arrangements for the Funeral—Last Moments of the Great Naturalist.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The funeral of the late Prof. Agassiz will take place in the College Chapel at Cambridge, at 2½ o'clock on Thursday, and will be public.

The last hours of Prof. Agassiz were apparently passed in unconsciousness. At 2 p. m. Sunday he had an attack similar to one experienced before the suspension of respiration, which continued half-a-minute, accompanied by other indications of approaching dissolution. These were succeeded by unnaturally rapid breathing, that continued to grow fainter with departing vigor. The patient lay upon his side, and, beyond an occasional convulsive movement of the limbs, there were no signs that he suffered pain, and the finale was scarcely perceptible.

The flags in Cambridge are at half-mast.

CINCINNATI.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce Fined for Contempt of Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 15.—Judge Yaple to-day, in the case of Sheriff Seigler against the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, charged with contempt of Court in refusing the Deputy-Sheriff admission to the Chamber to serve a summons, decided that the powers of the Deputy-Sheriff were the powers of the State, no less and no more, and that the Chamber in denying him admission denied admission to the State of Ohio. He, in consideration of the high character of the Chamber of Commerce, and viewing its action as a mistake, assessed the nominal fine of $1 and costs on President Covington.

NAVAL.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—The United States steamship Franklin was placed in commission this afternoon. The Franklin will doubtless be the flagship of the Cuban squadron, of which Admiral Porter will probably have command.

FOREIGN.

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Frenchmen Petition the Assembly for a Monarchy.

The Bombardment of Cartagena Reopened Yesterday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—In the Assembly to-day M. Dahirel, of the Extreme Right, presented a petition for the restoration of the Monarchy, with 120,000 signatures.

An agreement negotiated by M. Rouher, whereby the Government is to restore certain art collections and pay the ex-Empress Eugenie $600,000, has been submitted to the Budget Committee.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Bazaine intended to put himself at the head of an Alphonsist insurrection in Spain if his sentence had been commuted to banishment.

Special dispatches from Paris represent that the Conservatives are dismayed at the success of the Republicans in the last elections.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The bombardment of Cartagena opened again to-day with increased vigor. It is said the great powers have assured President Castelar that they will recognize the Republic when the Cartagenian insurrection is suppressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Empress Eugenie was so affected by the result of the Bazaine trial that a postponement of her visit to Queen Victoria was necessary.

The journals, in their obituary notices, award high praise to Judge Nelson and Prof. Agassiz.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Ragnier has sent a long letter to the *Times* complaining of his treatment by the Bazaine court-martial, and offering to explain his conduct to a representative of the *Times* and two other English editors. The *Times* declines.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Dec. 15.—Dr. C. Schenck has been elected President, and Dr. E. W. Eltie Vice-President, of the Swiss Confederation.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The German Government subscribes for 24,000,000 marks of the New Hungarian loan.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Dec. 15.—The election for Mayor of this city took place yesterday. Gen. Cortinas, Gen. Flina Josa, and Jno. Trevino Canales were the candidates. Gen. Cortinas received a larger vote than the other two combined. Some disturbance occurred at one or two precincts, and as the present City Government is bitterly opposed to Gen. Cortinas' trouble is apprehended next Sunday, when the return judges meet to announce the successful candidate. The friends of Cortinas appear to be determined to sustain their chief against any technicalities that may be raised by the city authorities in regard to the election.

SPRINGFIELD.

Judge James Steele Appointed to the Railroad Commission—No More Test Cases to Be Brought Before Jan. 10.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—Judge James Steele, of Paris, Edgar County, was appointed to-day by the Governor Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Cook. Judge Steele is well known, having served as Judge of the Twenty-seventh Circuit for six years ending last June. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow to qualify and enter at once upon his duties.

It is not the intention of the Commissioners to bring any more suits against railroads until after the time fixed at which their schedules, which have been published, shall become prima facie evidence of reasonable rates. This will be on the 10th day of January next. Soon thereafter, unless the Legislature should in the meantime make some change in the law, a number of suits will be brought, which will be pushed as speedily as possible to a conclusion. The commissioners assert that they have faith in the entire efficiency of the law, as it now is, to solve the railroad problem, and in their forthcoming report they will recommend that it be left untouched by the Legislature.

The Hartman Bros. Liquor Dealers' Association of Chicago, capital $500,000, and the St. Louis Cement and Lime Company, of Alton, capital $60,000, were licensed to-day.

William H. Whitehead, of McLean County, has been appointed Public Administrator for the county.

CANADA.

West Toronto Won by the Government—A Complete Reversal of Public Sentiment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 15.—West Toronto, hitherto one of the strongest Conservative constituencies in the Province, and which was represented by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Crawford, has just been won for the Government by Moss, with a majority of 520, a complete reversion of the majority given on the previous occasion. In the evening, after the close of the polls, a grand procession was formed a mile in length, which, accompanied by bands, paraded the streets. The city is to-night wild with enthusiasm at the marked change in sentiment,—the justification of honesty, and the disapproval of corruption. The demonstration concluded with a grand mass-meeting, which was addressed by the newly-elected member and other prominent politicians.

POLITICAL.

The Constitutional Election in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—In the Court of the Quarter Sessions this morning, Judge Allison presiding, applications were made for a change in the election-officers to serve to-morrow,—but the regular officers not having received forty-eight hours' personal notice of the applications, the Court declined to hear them.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The Democrats and Republicans meet for the last time in caucus at Sacramento to-night. Neither have yet decided on candidates for the United States Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 15.—The Democratic caucus at Sacramento, to-night, nominated Farley, Democrat, for the long term in the United States Senate. He is claimed to be an anti-railroad man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Judgh Hager, of this city, anti-railroad, was nominated by the Democratic caucus at Sacramento, to-night, for the short term in the United States Senate.

LIGHT FOR FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 15.—The naphtha lamps for street-lighting purposes have arrived, and are being placed in position rapidly. The City Council awarded the contract for lighting and cleaning the lamps the ensuing year to Underhill & Co. The contract stipulates that the lamps shall be lit at sundown and not be extinguished before dawn every night in the year.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—The steamer Alaska, from China and Japan, which is a week overdue, is a slow sailer, and no fears are entertained for her safety.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Steamships Africa and Canada, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Arrived, steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Arrived, steamer Gaelic, from Liverpool.

THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The New England Women's Tea-Party celebrated the 100th anniversary of the throwing of the tea into Boston Harbor this afternoon, in Faneuil Hall. About 5,000 persons were present.

MISS MITCHELL'S COMET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Prof. Proctor, English astronomer, in an address at his reception on Saturday night, alluded to the fact that the Astronomer Royal has opposed the award of a gold medal to Miss Mitchell, on the ground that, although she had undoubtedly discovered the comet, she had neglected to send the news of her discovery by the first mail. Prof. Proctor predicted a wonderful scientific future for America.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Contested Will Case in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELAWARE, O., Dec. 15.—The suit by Jane Dusenbury and others to set aside the will of Daniel Dusenbury, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs to-day. The amount involved is $19,000, of which $1,000 was for Dennison University, of Granville, Ohio.

The Kansas State Bar Desire to Have a Voice in the Selection of Delahay's Successor.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 15.—The members of the Bar of Leavenworth and Douglas County had a meeting in this city to-night, and adopted a resolution calling a meeting of the Bar of the State, to be held at Topeka, Jan. 2, to take action in regard to the appointment of Delahay's successor; also a resolution requesting the President to defer all action in respect to applicants till after the action of such State Bar meeting.

OBITUARY.

Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Prussia.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Elizabeth, the Queen Dowager of Prussia, is dead, aged 72 years.

Winterbotham, M. P., London.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Winterbotham, Member of Parliament for the Strand, and Under-Secretary for the Home Department, is dead.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Election—Two Boards of Directors Chosen.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—The stockholders of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad held a meeting here to-day. Some squabble arose as to what stock should be voted, and two elections were held, and two Boards of Directors chosen.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15.—Charles R. Tuttle, editor of the weekly local paper known as the *Michigan Saturday Night*, and also of a small juvenile weekly, was soundly beaten by a well-known attorney here, J. Logan Chipman, whose daughter, a school girl, is referred to in somewhat uncomplimentary terms in the latter publication.

THE ERIE CANAL.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The weather is mild and rainy and boats are moving.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—The canal reports received here all indicate that good progress is being made.

THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 15.—The ladies of the Congregational Church of Peru are to hold a Centennial celebration of the anniversary of the Boston tea-party at the Peru City Hall to-morrow evening.

A New Cattle Disease.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a cattle disease, of so disagreeable a nature that it causes the animals affected by it to commit suicide, has broken out on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, and has been officially reported at Constantinople. It is characterized by frothing at the mouth, running at the eyes and nose, a total loss of appetite, great heat, and a thirst so insupportable, that some of the beasts attacked by the illness cast themselves headlong into adjacent rivers and streams and are drowned. The disease, it is stated, has been in existence for upward of a month in several villages between Beicos, on the Upper Bosphorus, and Scutari. It attacks bullocks and cows exclusively, and is believed to have been introduced from Ada-Baza, beyond Ismidt. At Boskana, four hours distant from Beicos, the disease is increasing, and three or four beasts die every day. At Museeinli, an hour's distance inland from Boskana, it has killed about eighty animals, half of the stock of cattle which the village possessed. At other places it is reputed to be on the increase. At Koutchoulli sixty head of cattle have perished, and at the village of Sultan Tchiflik, three hours' distance from Scutari, five or six animals die daily.

Russian Real Estate.

Persons seeking investment for their spare capital will do well to turn their attention to Odessa, the Russian seaport. It appears from the report of the British Consul-General on the trade of Odessa for the past year, just issued, that there is an extraordinary demand for further house-accommodation in that town, owing to its growing population. Many of the new buildings rising in almost every street are engaged long before they are completed; yet, notwithstanding the immense additions that have of late been made to the roofed accommodation of the place, rents continue to advance in the most astonishing way. The value of some property doubles in a few months, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and immense profits continue to be made by the purchase and resale of such possessions. A friend of the Consul-General lately realized a profit of twenty-five thousand roubles on a house which he purchased six months before for thirty thousand roubles, and similar lucrative transactions are constantly being spoken of. The difficulty and expense attending the housing of a family in Odessa in decency and comfort (for the generality of Russian dwellings are very inadequately provided with the accommodations which Englishmen consider indispensable) is one of the greatest drawbacks to a residence there.

A Snobbish Supper.

From the Boston Transcript.

Miss Yonge, in her new work, the "Pillars of the House," takes occasion to pronounce an entertainment essentially "snobbish" where the same waiters are seen in the very same white cotton gloves, handing about the same lobster salad, birds in the same molds, oysters in the tureens, and tongues in the same ruffles, with the very same carrot, beet, and turnip flowers on them that have haunted the archæologists at every meal.

The English novelist could scarcely add anything to the picture, unless it might be such a fact as occurred last winter in our city, where at a private party, a gentleman (?) guest quietly waited in the supper-room until the crush was over, when he slipped money into the hands of the head waiter with an emphatic "order," and in a few moments sat down, with a couple of chosen friends, to *pate de foie gras*, small birds and champagne, and enjoyed the repast with as much nonchalance as if he had ordered *petit souper* at his club? Snobbery could no further go—and "pity 'tis, 'tis true."

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; good to choice treble extra, $6.50@$7.00; family, $8.00@9.50. Corn easier at 78@80c. Oats dull at 56@57c.

BRAN—Dull at 95c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $22.00; choice, $23.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.50. Dry salt meats firmer; shoulders, 6¾c; clear sides, 8¼c. Bacon quiet and scarce at 7¾c, 8c, and 8¾c. Choice hams scarce; old, 10@10½c; new, 13¾@14c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 4½@5c; common, 5@5½c; low fair to fully fair, 6@7½c; prime to choice, 8@8½c. Molasses in good demand; common and centrifugal, 45@50c; fair, 53@55c; prime to choice, 57@63c.

WHISKY—Firm; Louisiana, 97c; Cincinnati, $1.02.

COTTON—Active; sales, 10,300 bales; prices advanced; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14⅞@15⅛c; low midland to strict low midland, 15⅞@16⅛c; midland to strict midland, 16⅜@17⅜c; good midland, 17⅞@18c. Receipts since Saturday, 16,128 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,869 bales; stock, 80,127 bales; unsold, 70,000 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, $1.11⅝@1.11¾. Currency, ⅛@¼c. Sight, ⅛c premium for checks. Sterling, banks, 21.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 15.—The receipts of hogs in this market to-day have been light, and the price paid $4.25 per cwt. The belief of packers is that the season is near its close. There remains but few hogs in the country. The great bulk of the hogs of this section has gone to Chicago and St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec.—CATTLE—Market lifeless, with no receipts. Prices, nominal.

HOGS—Receipts 1,474; market firmer; prices advanced; extreme range, $4.50@4.60.

—It is not generally known that there is in New York City an establishment where milk baths can be had. The milk is warranted pure, and a bath costs $5. The establishment is patronized largely by ladies, who imagine that these baths improve the health and beautify the complexion.

DEATHS.

WATTS—Suddenly, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 425 Wabash-av., Elizabeth Jane Watts, beloved wife of Charles H. Watts, aged 51 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 425 Wabash-av., at 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873. Friends of the family invited.

Detroit, Mich., and Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

THISTED—On the morning of Dec. 15, at 674 Hubbard-st., of nervous fever, Charlotte E. A., wife of C. T. Thisted, formerly Mrs. C. C. Fisher.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

Steubenville, and Columbus, O., papers please copy.

CARPENTER—In this city, Dec. 14, 1873, Ann Maria, wife of Jerome N. Carpenter, aged 39 years.

Funeral from 304 North LaSalle-st., to-day (16th), at 1 p. m.

SKIDD—In this city, Dec. 14, 1873, Ann Murphy, beloved wife of John R. Skidd, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday morning's papers.

Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Catherines, Ont., papers please copy.

MONTAGUE—On Monday, Dec. 15, aged 9 months and 15 days, Gracie Harcourt, daughter of A. J. and A. M. Montague. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

HEYWORTH—On Sunday, at his residence, 398 Michigan-av., James Ormerod Heyworth, aged 46 years.

Funeral at 398 Michigan-av., Wednesday, 1 o'clock p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, A SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF

FINE FURS!

TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL.

Fine Mink Sets, Mink Capes, Squirrel, Ermine, Astrachan, Seal Skin, and other Sets. Gents' Beaver Collars and Gloves, Seal Skin Gloves, and Children's Sets. The sale is specially made for the accommodation of Ladies and others wishing to purchase single sets. The goods are very fine being the stock of a RETAIL FURRIER.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Original Oil Paintings AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 2 1-2 o'clock and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m., at our Salesroom, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

CATALOGUE SALE.

We shall offer a magnificent collection of Pictures, embracing works by the following well-known Artists: H. A. Elkins, Paul Brown, Roorbach, Enoch Root, Laurits Holst, Kaufman, Leeland, and other artists. This collection contains many celebrated Landscapes and Marines that would grace any Gallery, and the public are invited to call and inspect them. The sale is without Reserve. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE,

Consisting of Large Line of Black and Col'd Velveteens, Wool Blankets, All Wool Cassimeres and Doeskins, Fleece-Lined Hose, Merino Hosiery for Gents and Ladies, Fancy Merino ½ Hose, Nubias, Ladies' Kid Mitts, Damask Towels and Linens, Lot Blue Flannels by the Piece, Ladies' Felt Skirts, Large Lot Wax Dolls and Toys, Sundry Notions, and balance of Bankrupt Stock of Furs, which must be sold.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Regular Wednesday's Sale of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &C.,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 9½ o'clock. Large stock Velveteens in Blacks and colors; Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Cloths, &c. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Pawnbroker's Sale of

Unredeemed Pledges, AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF A. GOLDSMID,

At 118 South Clark-st., between Madison and Washington, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7 o'clock, and continue every evening during the week until all are sold. A large assortment. The stock consists of Diamond Pins, Rings, &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Gold Rings, Fine Jewelry, Furs, Guns and Pistols, Musical Instruments, Fine Clothing, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10 1-2 o'clock, 204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

We shall offer a large stock of Superb Diamonds, with Pins, Rings, Ear-Drops, &c., being the finest display of such goods ever put in an Auction Sale in Chicago. The Watches are the finest class of Goods in Ladies' and Gent's Hunting-Case Gold, ALL GUARANTEED, Ladies' and Gents' Chains, Studs, Pins, Sets in Coral, Etruscan Gold, Ear-Drops, Studs and Sleeve Buttons, and a sundry stock of Elegant Jewelry. These goods are of the very best class, and every article sold WILL BE FULLY GUARANTEED. This is an unusually good opportunity for parties desiring Christmas Presents, as the Stock MUST BE SOLD. Goods on Exhibition at 9 o'clock the morning of sale.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys, in Suits, Dress Coats, Overcoats, Pants, and Vests; Fur Goods, Muffs, Boas, Caps, Collars, and Sets, in Mink, Beaver, Seal, Ermine, Squirrel, &c.; full line Men's Underwear and Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c.; Feathers, Flowers, Trimmed Hats, Laces, Dress Trimmings, Collars, Ladies' Skirts; full line Misses' and Children's Hose, Balmoral Hosiery; fine invoice Ladies' Initial Cambric H. S. Hdkfs.; also, Toys, Fancy Goods, Games, &c. Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Government Clothing, Bed Comforters, &c.
Carpets, Cocoa Mattings, &c., at 11 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 9½ a. m., We shall offer at Auction our usual LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

As we don't intend to have a case left Jan. 1, 'tis the buyers' opportunity. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

The Great Closing Auction Sale OF FURS AT ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S, 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Will be continued THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

Great Bankrupt Sale, AT STORE, 72 RANDOLPH-ST.

Commencing on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, and continuing until the whole stock is sold.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY GOODS,

Gold Pens and Pencils, Fine Stationery, Elegant Photograph Albums, Anthony's Stereoscopic Views, A large stock of Prang's Chromos; Walnut, Gilt, and Enameled Picture Frames; Blank Books, Envelopes, Letter Paper, Ink, and a full assortment of Stationers' Goods, etc., etc., being the entire stock of J. R. BUTLER, sold by order of R. E. JENKINS, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT FRIDAY'S SALE, At our Store, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, at 9½ o'clock, an immense stock of

New and Second-hand Furniture,

Parlor and Bed-room Sets, Dining-room Tables and Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a large assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves; Crockery and Glassware; Silver-plated Ware, &c.; Carpets, Bedding, Blankets, and a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED 1856.) Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,

Sales rendered and paid 4 days after sale. Consignments solicited.

BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, RUBBERS, GLOVE GAUNTLETS, &c., On TUESDAY, Dec., 16, at 10 o'clock.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., On THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 9½ o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE And General Merchandise, On SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 9½ a. m.